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National Amateur

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1909

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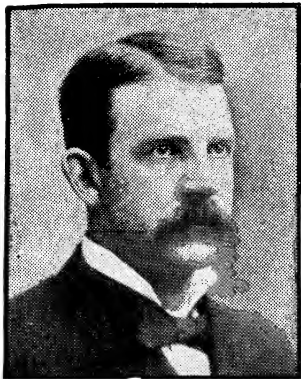
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Spalding's Athletic Library



A. G. SPALDING

Anticipating the present tendency of the American people toward a healthful method of living and enjoyment, Spalding's Athletic Library was established in 1892 for the purpose of encouraging athletics in every form, not only by publishing the official rules and records pertaining to the various pastimes, but also by instructing, until to-day Spalding's Athletic Library is unique in its own particular field and has been conceded the greatest educational series on athletic and physical training subjects that has ever been compiled.

The publication of a distinct series of books devoted to athletic sports and pastimes and designed to occupy the premier place in America in its class was an early idea of Mr. A. G. Spalding, who was one of the first in America to publish a handbook devoted to athletic sports, Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide being the initial

number, which was followed at intervals with other handbooks on the sports prominent in the '70s.

Spalding's Athletic Library has had the advice and counsel of Mr. A. G. Spalding in all of its undertakings, and particularly in all books devoted to the national game. This applies especially to Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide and Spalding's Official Base Ball Record, both of which receive the personal attention of Mr. A. G. Spalding, owing to his early connection with the game as the leading pitcher of the champion Boston and Chicago teams of 1872-76. His interest does not stop, however, with matters pertaining to base ball; there is not a sport that Mr. Spalding does not make it his business to become familiar with, and that the Library will always maintain its premier place, with Mr. Spalding's able counsel at hand, goes without saying.

The entire series since the issue of the first number has been under the direct personal supervision of Mr. James E. Sullivan, President of the American Sports Publishing Company, and the total series of consecutive numbers reach an aggregate of considerably over three hundred, included in which are many "annuals," that really constitute the history of their particular sport in America year by year, back copies of which are even now eagerly sought for, constituting as they do the really first authentic records of events and official rules that have ever been consecutively compiled.

When Spalding's Athletic Library was founded, seventeen years ago, track and field athletics were practically unknown outside the larger colleges and a few athletic clubs in the leading cities, which gave occasional meets, when an entry list of 250 competitors was a subject of comment; golf was known only by a comparatively few persons; lawn tennis had some vogue and base ball was practically the only established field

EDITORS OF SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY

sport, and that in a professional way; basket ball had just been invented; athletics for the schoolboy—and schoolgirl—were almost unknown, and an advocate of class contests in athletics in the schools could not get a hearing. To-day we find the greatest body of athletes in the world is the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York, which has had an entry list at its annual games of over two thousand, and in whose "elementary series" in base ball last year 106 schools competed for the trophy emblematic of the championship.

While Spalding's Athletic Library cannot claim that the rapid growth of athletics in this country is due to it solely, the fact cannot be denied that the books have had a great deal to do with its encouragement, by printing the official rules and instructions for playing the various games at a nominal price, within the reach of everyone, with the sole object that its series might be complete and the one place where a person could look with absolute certainty for the particular book in which he might be interested.

In selecting the editors and writers for the various books, the leading authority in his particular line has been obtained, with the result that no collection of books on athletic subjects can compare with Spalding's Athletic Library for the prominence of the various authors and their ability to present their subjects in a thorough and practical manner.

A short sketch of a few of those who have edited some of the leading numbers of Spalding's Athletic Library is given herewith:

JAMES E. SULLIVAN



President American Sports Publishing Company; entered the publishing house of Frank Leslie in 1878, and has been connected continuously with the publishing business since then and also as athletic editor of various New York papers; was a competing athlete; one of the organizers of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States; has been actively on its board of governors since its organization until the present time, and President for two successive terms; has attended every championship meeting in America since 1879 and has officiated in some capacity in connection with American amateur championships track and field games for nearly twenty-five years; assistant American director Olympic Games, Paris, 1900; director Pan-American Exposition athletic department, 1901; chief department physical culture Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904; secretary American Committee Olympic Games, at Athens, 1906; honorary director of Athletics at Jamestown Exposition, 1907; secretary American Committee Olympic Games, at London, 1908; member of the Pastime A. C., New York; honorary member Missouri A. C., St. Louis; honorary member Olympic A. C., San Francisco; ex-president Pastime A. C., New Jersey A. C., Knickerbocker A. C.; president Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. for fifteen years; president Outdoor Recreation League; with Dr. Luther H. Gulick organized the Public Schools Athletic League of New York, and is now chairman of its games committee and member executive committee; was a pioneer in playground work and one of the organizers of the Outdoor Recreation League of New York; appointed by President Roosevelt as special commissioner to the Olympic Games at Athens, 1906, and decorated by King George I. of the Hellenes (Greece) for his services in connection with the Olympic Games; appointed special commissioner by President Roosevelt to the Olympic Games at London, 1908; appointed by Mayor McClellan, 1908, as member of the Board of Education of Greater New York.

WALTER CAMP



For quarter of a century Mr. Walter Camp of Yale has occupied a leading position in college athletics. It is immaterial what organization is suggested for college athletics, or for the betterment of conditions, insofar as college athletics is concerned, Mr. Camp has always played an important part in its conferences, and the great interest in and high plane of college sport to-day, are undoubtedly due more to Mr. Camp than to any other individual. Mr. Camp has probably written more on college

athletics than any other writer and the leading papers and magazines of America are always anxious to secure his expert opinion on foot ball, track and field athletics, base ball and rowing. Mr. Camp has grown up with Yale athletics and is a part of Yale's remarkable athletic system. While he has been designated as the "Father of Foot Ball," it is a well known fact that during his college career Mr. Camp was regarded as one of the best players that ever represented Yale on the base ball field, so when we hear of Walter Camp as a foot ball expert we must also remember his remarkable knowledge of the game of base ball, of which he is a great admirer. Mr. Camp has edited Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide since it was first published, and also the Spalding Athletic Library book on How to Play Foot Ball. There is certainly no man in American college life better qualified to write for Spalding's Athletic Library than Mr. Camp.

DR. LUTHER HALSEY GULICK



The leading exponent of physical training in America; one who has worked hard to impress the value of physical training in the schools; when physical training was combined with education at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 Dr. Gulick played an important part in that congress; he received several awards for his good work and had many honors conferred upon him; he is the author of a great many books on the subject; it was Dr. Gulick, who, acting on the suggestion of James E. Sullivan,

organized the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York, and was its first Secretary; Dr. Gulick was also for several years Director of Physical Training in the public schools of Greater New York, resigning the position to assume the Presidency of the Playground Association of America. Dr. Gulick is an authority on all subjects pertaining to physical training and the study of the child.

JOHN B. FOSTER



Successor to the late Henry Chadwick ("Father of Base Ball") as editor of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide; sporting editor of the New York Evening Telegram; has been in the newspaper business for many years and is recognized throughout America as a leading writer on the national game; a staunch supporter of organized base ball, his pen has always been used for the betterment of the game.



TIM MURNANE

Base Ball editor of the Boston Globe and President of the New England League of Base Ball Clubs; one of the best known base ball men of the country; known from coast to coast; is a keen follower of the game and prominent in all its councils; nearly half a century ago was one of America's foremost players; knows the game thoroughly and writes from the point of view both of player and an official.



HARRY PHILIP BURCHELL

Sporting editor of the New York Times; graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; editor of Spalding's Official Lawn Tennis Annual; is an authority on the game; follows the movements of the players minutely and understands not only tennis but all other subjects that can be classed as athletics; no one is better qualified to edit this book than Mr. Burchell.



GEORGE T. HEPBRON

Former Young Men's Christian Association director; for many years an official of the Athletic League of Young Men's Christian Associations of North America; was connected with Dr. Luther H. Gulick in Young Men's Christian Association work for over twelve years; became identified with basket ball when it was in its infancy and has followed it since, being recognized as the leading exponent of the official rules; succeeded Dr. Gulick as editor of the Official Basket Ball

Guide and also editor of the Spalding Athletic Library book on How to Play Basket Ball.



JAMES S. MITCHEL

Former champion weight thrower; holder of numerous records, and is the winner of more championships than any other individual in the history of sport; Mr. Mitchel is a close student of athletics and well qualified to write upon any topic connected with athletic sport; has been for years on the staff of the New York Sun.

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MICHAEL C. MURPHY



The world's most famous athletic trainer; the champion athletes that he has developed for track and field sports, foot ball and base ball fields, would run into thousands; he became famous when at Yale University and has been particularly successful in developing what might be termed championship teams; his rare good judgment has placed him in an enviable position in the athletic world; now with the University of Pennsylvania; during his career has trained only at two colleges and one athletic club, Yale and the

University of Pennsylvania and Detroit Athletic Club; his most recent triumph was that of training the famous American team of athletes that swept the field at the Olympic Games of 1908 at London.

DR. C. WARD CRAMPTON



Succeeded Dr. Gulick as director of physical training in the schools of Greater New York; as secretary of the Public Schools Athletic League is at the head of the most remarkable organization of its kind in the world; is a practical athlete and gymnast himself, and has been for years connected with the physical training system in the schools of Greater New York, having had charge of the High School of Commerce.

DR. GEORGE J. FISHER



Has been connected with Y. M. C. A. work for many years as physical director at Cincinnati and Brooklyn, where he made such a high reputation as organizer that he was chosen to succeed Dr. Luther H. Gulick as Secretary of the Athletic League of Y. M. C. A.'s of North America, when the latter resigned to take charge of the physical training in the Public Schools of Greater New York.

DR. GEORGE ORTON



On athletics, college athletics, particularly track and field, foot ball, soccer foot ball, and training of the youth, it would be hard to find one better qualified than Dr. Orton; has had the necessary athletic experience and the ability to impart that experience intelligently to the youth of the land; for years was the American, British and Canadian champion runner.



FREDERICK R. TOOMBS

A well known authority on skating, rowing, boxing, racquets, and other athletic sports; was sporting editor of American Press Association, New York; dramatic editor; is a lawyer and has served several terms as a member of Assembly of the Legislature of the State of New York; has written several novels and historical works.



R. L. WELCH

A resident of Chicago; the popularity of indoor base ball is chiefly due to his efforts; a player himself of no mean ability; a first-class organizer; he has followed the game of indoor base ball from its inception.



DR. HENRY S. ANDERSON

Has been connected with Yale University for years and is a recognized authority on gymnastics; is admitted to be one of the leading authorities in America on gymnastic subjects; is the author of many books on physical training.



CHARLES M. DANIELS

Just the man to write an authoritative book on swimming; the fastest swimmer the world has ever known; member New York Athletic Club swimming team and an Olympic champion at Athens in 1906 and London, 1908. In his book on Swimming, Champion Daniels describes just the methods one must use to become an expert swimmer.



GUSTAVE BOJUS

Mr. Bojus is most thoroughly qualified to write intelligently on all subjects pertaining to gymnastics and athletics; in his day one of America's most famous amateur athletes; has competed successfully in gymnastics and many other sports for the New York Turn Verein; for twenty years he has been prominent in teaching gymnastics and athletics; was responsible for the famous gymnastic championship teams of Columbia University; now with the Jersey City high schools.



CHARLES JACOBUS

Admitted to be the "Father of Roque;" one of America's most expert players, winning the Olympic Championship at St. Louis in 1904; an ardent supporter of the game and follows it minutely, and much of the success of roque is due to his untiring efforts; certainly there is no one better qualified to write on this subject than Mr. Jacobus.



DR. E. B. WORMAN

Well known as a physical training expert; was probably one of the first to enter the field and is the author of many books on the subject; lectures extensively each year all over the country.



W. J. CROMIE

Now with the University of Pennsylvania; was formerly a Y. M. C. A. physical director; a keen student of all gymnastic matters; the author of many books on subjects pertaining to physical training.



G. M. MARTIN

By profession a physical director of the Young Men's Christian Association; a close student of all things gymnastic, and games for the classes in the gymnasium or clubs.



PROF. SENAC

A leader in the fencing world; has maintained a fencing school in New York for years and developed a great many champions; understands the science of fencing thoroughly and the benefits to be derived therefrom.

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Chicago

President National Amateur Playground Ball Association of the United States

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OFFICIAL HANDBOOK
OF THE
National Amateur
Playground Ball Association
of the United States

O. C. REICHOW

Chicago Daily News

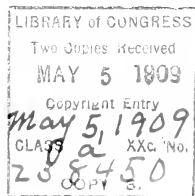
Associate Editor



Published by
AMERICAN SPORTS PUBLISHING COMPANY
21 Warren Street, New York

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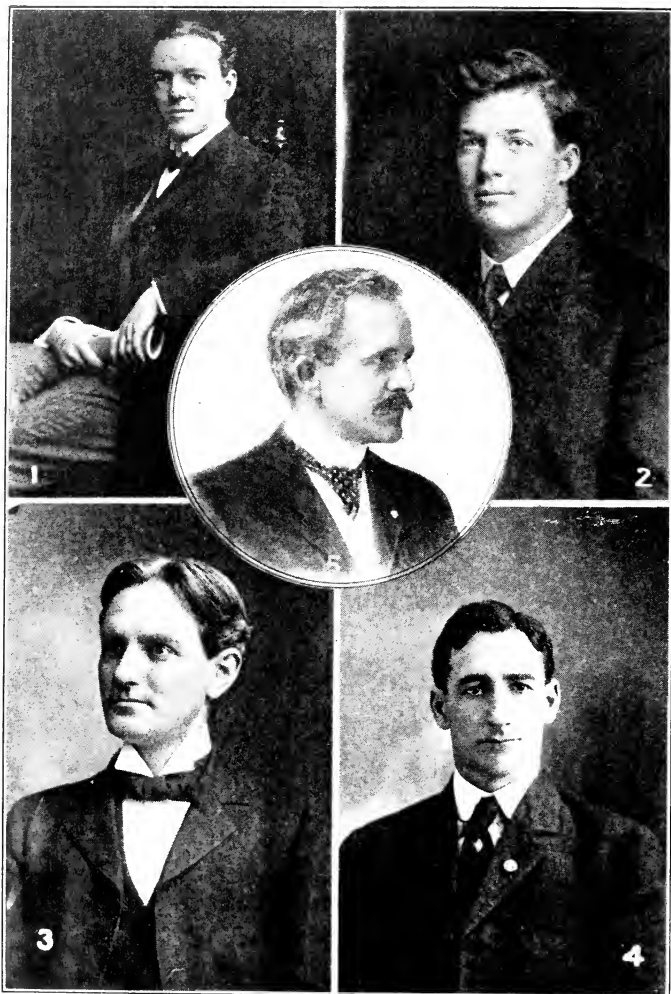
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PREAMBLE

Realizing that healthy outdoor exercise is absolutely essential to the physical development of individuals, and recognizing the difficulties with which those living in a large city have to contend, owing to the miles and miles of crowded streets which make it impossible to secure the space necessary for participation in the popular games heretofore played, this organization has been formed for the purpose of introducing and encouraging the game of Playground Ball, which will afford manly and healthful exercise to numbers at the same time, and which can be played within a very limited space.



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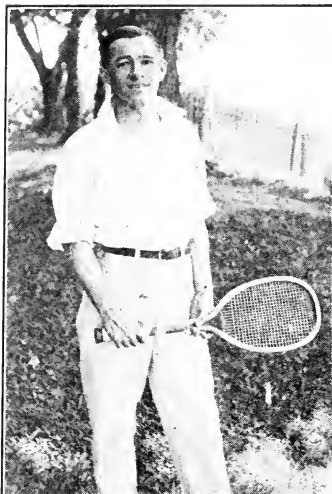
THE GAME OF PLAYGROUND BALL

BY OSCAR REICHOW, Chicago.

Playground Ball has more than a bright future. Its prospects really appear so good that within a few years it probably will have gained more than a marked position in the athletic world. The reason for this is it is being boomed throughout the country by men who realize its importance and are energetic in its promotion. In addition to that Playground Ball is a sport which is better adapted for the large crowded cities, where the men and boys encounter difficulty in obtaining space sufficient to permit them to play the regular national game. This is one of the great advantages of Playground Ball and before many seasons have gone by it is asserted by the promoters its general advantages will assert themselves.

The rapid progress the sport has already made is more than encouraging to the members of the National Playground Ball Association of the United States, who organized in 1908. The body originated in Chicago, and it is in this place that the sport is receiving enormous attention from the playground systems, schools and other athletic organizations. Its progress has been great in Chicago. This is evident from the three large leagues which were formed and finished a long list of games with great success. The wonderful achievement of the sport within the last season has urged many others to adopt the game and when the 1909 year terminates it is expected that there will be again as many leagues in Chicago.

Playground Ball is not only being accepted as an interesting and healthful exercise by the athletic clubs, but also by the public in general throughout the country. New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn and other towns in the east boast of the climb the pastime has made in its playgrounds and other athletic organizations. These towns and Chicago also are aware of the fact that it is being played by boys, young men and men

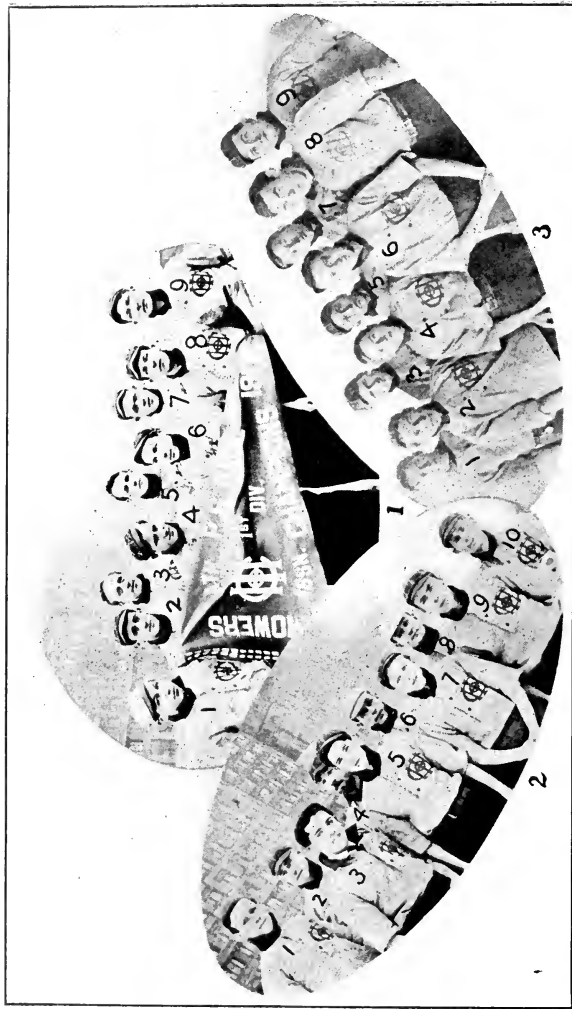


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throughout the city. They do not get out in a lot a block square and play the game. Why? Because they have not got these places. If they had they undoubtedly would be playing the regular national game. But these large playing spaces are not available throughout the city. They are few. Therefore the men eager to obtain exercise and recreation after working all day seek some space just sufficient to permit them to romp around in. They could not use the hard base ball on account of the dangerousness of it. Therefore they have to revert to playground ball which affords them just as much pleasure and exercise as the league sport. The rules of playground ball are very much like the regular outdoor laws so it is evident that the player must bat, run bases, throw and catch just the same, and thereby derives as much enjoyment and exercise out of playground ball as he does out of the national pastime.

At the last meeting of the National Playground Ball Association Mr. R. L. Welch of A. G. Spalding & Bros., who is secretary and treasurer, received many communications from various parts of the country, telling him of the wonderful increase in the sport. He was informed that the sport was being played all over the towns by players of all ages and in some instances by girls. The same conditions exist in Chicago. A survey of the city had been made several times last season by one of the members of the association and he was more than astonished by the numerous games he had seen alongside of the elevated structures and in other vacant lots, where the participants barely had room enough in which to compete. In addition to this men past forty years of age were playing with their sons and other boys. All these things convinced the promoters that playground ball was a coming sport and they never ceased in their efforts to boom it. Judging from the progress it made within the last year it certainly bids fair of taking a place alongside of tennis and the regular national game.

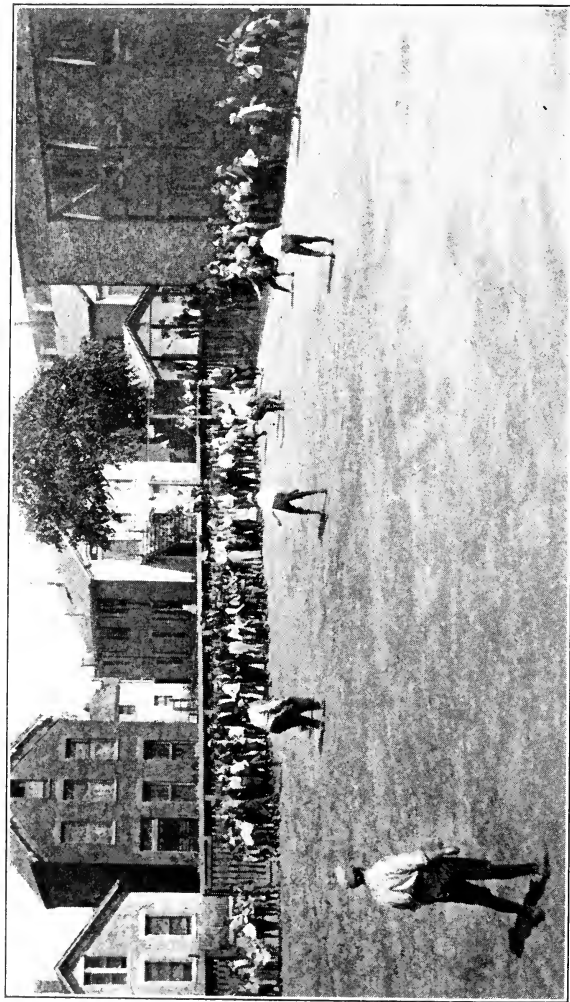
Besides it being a sport that can be played in small lots it is one that has a great propensity to teach the younger male how to play base ball. It really is an instructor. For instance, you take a boy of perhaps eight or ten years old eager to catch and



1—MOWER TEAM, Champions International Harvester League, Chicago. 2—PICKERS TEAM, International Harvester League, Chicago. 3—AUTOMOBILE TEAM, International Harvester League, Chicago.

throw a ball around. He is at sea when it comes to catching a hard league ball. It usually strikes him on the end of the fingers and hurts. After several attempts he cries he has enough. These things are avoided in playground ball, as the sphere used is nearly as large as the indoor ball and soft. Besides it is much easier to catch. After the youngster catches the ball several times without a fumble he feels elated and then wants to try it all the time. Naturally from constant practice he becomes proficient in the art of throwing and catching and jumps into using the hard league ball. With several years of experience at playground ball he is more capable of handling a regular outdoor ball than the ordinary youngster who is desirous of indulging in the sport.

In addition to teaching the younger boys how to catch and throw, it also affords them great opportunity to learn the art of batting, fielding and running bases, which are things that are exceptionally essential in the outdoor game. By constantly participating in the sport these parts of the game come to him instinctively. Then by the time he is ready to join some real base ball club, or compete with a high school team, he is really fit to get on the diamond, field his position and bat comparatively well against the rest of his team mates who probably have played a year longer. Besides being an instructor for the the national game Playground Ball has a tendency to brighten the boys and make them think quicker, which is a great exercise in itself.



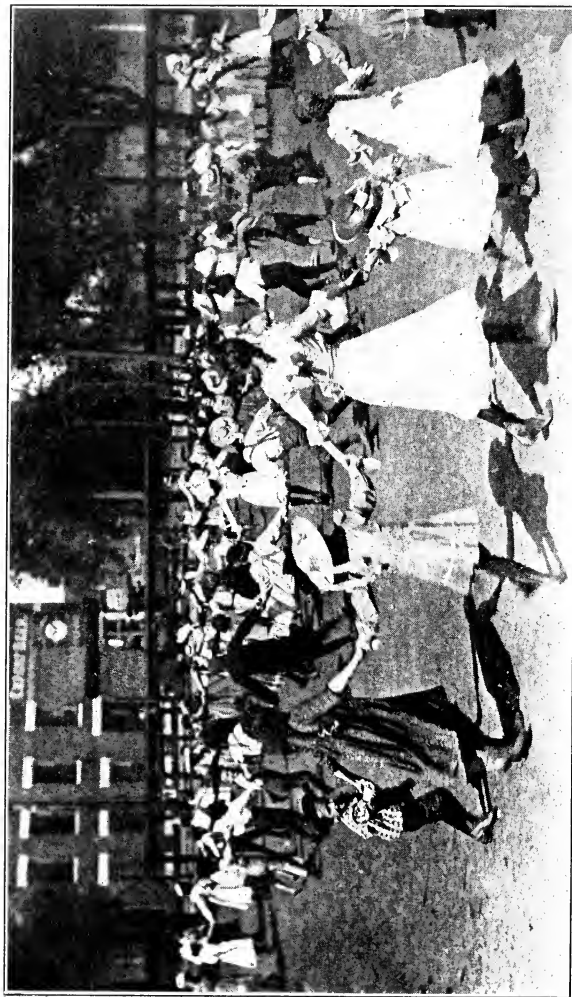
SWENIE VS. ADAMS CHAMPIONSHIP GAME PLAYGROUND BALL, MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUNDS LEAGUE,
SPECIAL PARK COMMISSION, CHICAGO.

THE INTERNATIONAL HARVESTING COMPANY TEAM

One of the large Chicago firms which realized the excellent possibilities of Playground Ball to promote athletics among its employes was the International Harvesting Company. The sport proved a forerunner for what is now known as the Athletic Association of the International Harvesting Company, as shortly after local enthusiasts began to boom Playground Ball, it was taken up by C. K. Taylor, of that firm, and later grew with such rapidity that Mr. Taylor was moved to form an athletic organization within his firm. Since its establishment it has proven to be one of the best associations of its kind in Chicago and surrounding towns.

Playground Ball was a very important factor in the development of the International Harvesting Company's athletic body. But that was not all. It also has shown where it is attractive, not only as a forerunner for associations, but as an amusement for the public and also for the industrious office men. In addition to these matters Playground Ball has not only proven beneficial for the participants of the firm, but also for the concern. As the men, after partaking of thirty or more minutes of enjoyment in the game go back with a clear brain and much more inspiration and spirit to work.

Mr. Taylor of the International Harvesting Company asserted that Playground Ball has probably manifested itself to be the most successful of outdoor sports invented within the last decade. He added that he thinks it was the best move he ever had made when he selected Playground Ball as the chief sport for his organization. He declares that the men labor with more vim and they are better pleased with their positions, as it has helped them to get acquainted with numerous men whom they probably never would have met. Here is another point where



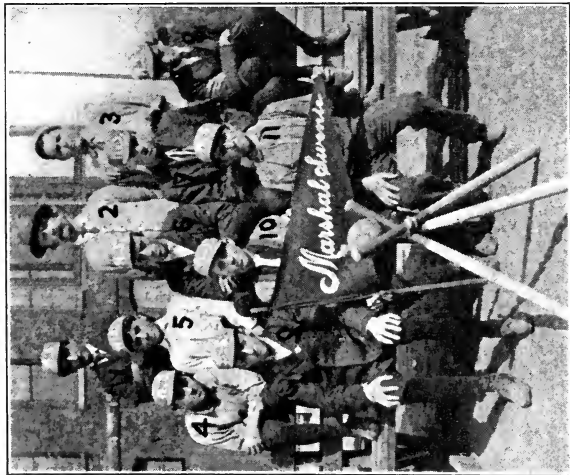
SCENE IN MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUND, CHICAGO.

the pastime has acted as a social event in bringing together the many members of the various teams.

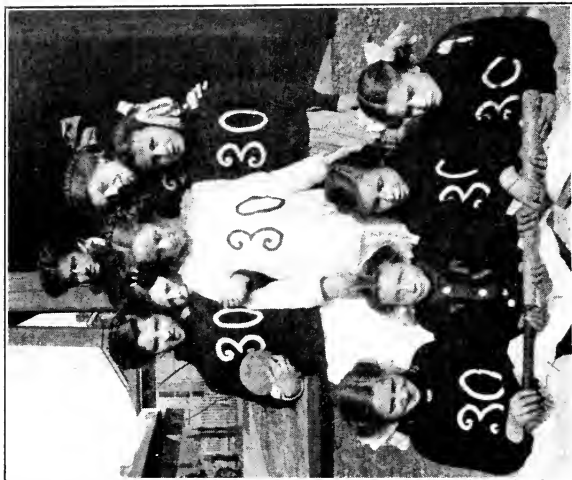
The Playground Ball games of the International Harvesting Company were played in Grant's Park on the lake front. The contests were a marked amusement for the hundreds of office workers who took daily strolls in Michigan Avenue after luncheon. Not only the men were enthusiastic over the battles but also the women, and during the thirty and forty-five minutes in which the players were in action, crowds averaging from 1,000 to 2,000 watched the games with interest nearly every afternoon when the weather permitted. Announcements were made of the games to the public and the fans became so enthused over the games that they had their favorites, the same as if they rooted for the Cubs or White Sox, and daily visited the grounds to cheer for the teams which they admired.

The championship games were intensely interesting to the large crowd of spectators and, during the entire series of final battles, a noon hour did not slip by but what there were over 1,500 people at the games. When the final game was to be played it was announced to the public and through the newspapers. The result was that a squad of policemen was ordered to the grounds to keep the crowd from the playing field. The fans gathered so quickly and enormously that when the bell rang for the contest to start it was several minutes before the teams could begin play. The enthusiasts had crowded in so far that they had hardly left room sufficient for the men to compete in. Finally after a little hard work the spectators were pushed back and the battle began with loud outbursts of enthusiasm from the fanatics.

There were fourteen clubs in the Playground League of the Athletic Association of the International Harvesting Company. These teams were procured from the various departments of the concern, each representing some machine manufactured by the International Harvesting Company. As all of the men who were desirous of competing in the battles were not experts in the art of ball playing the league was divided into three divi-



1, Pelletiere; 2, Director, Gutzmer; 3, Moyles; 4, Dire; 5, Blue; 6, J. Guida; 7, H. Jameson; 8, O'Malley; 9, C. Guida; 10, Gutzmer, Jr.; 11, F. Jameson.
MARSHALL SVENSEN PLAYGROUND TEAM, CHAMPIONS MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUNDS, CHICAGO.



MCDONOGH NO. 30 TEAM, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

sions. The first division consisting of four clubs, composed of players regarded as proficient in ball playing. The second class was also made up of four nines. These players of the latter teams were men who loved to indulge in the sport and exercise derived from the pastime, but were not thought as capable as those of the initial division.

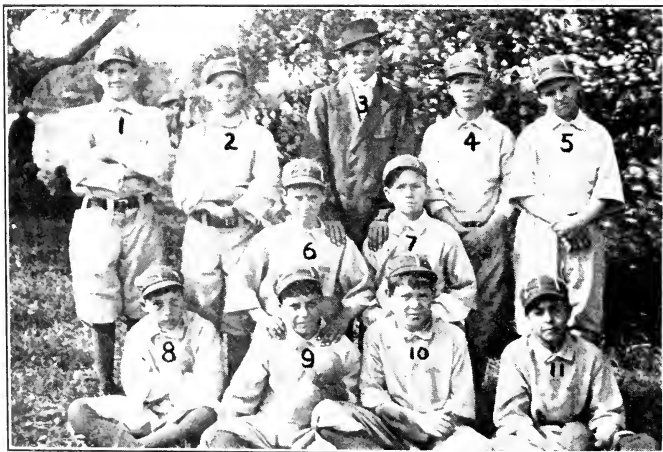
The third division with six clubs was a sort of special division for the employes of the Harvesting company. It was composed of players, some of whom were well versed in base ball, others whose playing ability was indifferent and of many who participated merely for the pleasure that was in it.

There is one peculiar incident in the league. That is, it takes two days in which to complete one game. The reason for that is the employes are compelled to play the contest during their period of luncheon, and as they are given a limited time it is impossible for them to play nine innings in one day. As a rule most of the contests went only seven innings, but where the battle was fast nine full sessions were contested. The first and second division teams were composed of the employes of the Harvesting company who took their luncheon at 12:45 o'clock and the third division was made up of men who went out from 12:30 to 1:15 o'clock. Scores were kept of each half of the games. After the first section had been played the score-keeper and also the game would resume at the place left off the preceding day, so there was no possibility of any of the tussles not being completed in real sportsmanlike manner.

As soon as the candidates for the different teams had received more than a week's practice a schedule of eighteen games was drawn up for the first and second division teams and a ten-game list for the third group. Before the first game was played in either of the three sections captains were elected for each club. As a result the strictest of discipline was maintained throughout the entire series. Umpires were also had, but they were free from the abuse of the players as a rule was enforced right from the start that no man should dispute the officials' decisions. If there was any question as to a decision the captain was there



HEADERS TEAM, INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER LEAGUE, CHICAGO.



LAUREL SCHOOL, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

to do the talking. By this order the games were free from many unnecessary delays and wrangles which promised to be developed at most any time.

The Mowers, who were captained by F. W. Soderberg, finished with the highest percentage in the first division and thereby won the championship. The entire schedule of eighteen games was played and they won thirteen out of that number. The struggle for the pennant was hard as the Reapers were a strong group and put up a desperate battle for the laurels, finishing second in that division with twelve games won and six lost. The members of the Automobile nine were also contenders for the honors as they finished the season with a mark of .611, having won eleven games and lost seven. These teams put up an interesting fight for the title as is shown by the standing of the clubs. The Automobile aggregation was headed by G. T. Thompson, while the Shredders were led by J. G. Elder and made a poor showing, losing their entire list of games. The standing of the First Division:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Mowers	13	5	.722
Reapers	12	6	.667
Automobiles	11	7	.611
Shredders	0	18	.000

The Second Division teams did not seem as evenly matched as the group of the initial class, but nevertheless the battles were close and the winners did not win by any overwhelming scores. In that section the Headers, directed by H. J. Myers, finished with the largest percentage, having a mark of .667 for twelve games won and six lost. H. Diuse handled the Pickers and with them he put up a strong tussle to come out on top, but a little bad luck prevented him from beating out the Headers. His club broke even on the eighteen games with a percentage of .500. The Pickers were followed by the Engines, captained by T. F. Johnson, with a mark of .444 and the Harrows finished last with figures of .389. F. J. Berugen handled the team work of that group. The standing of the Second Division:



CROSSMAN SCHOOL, NEW ORLEANS, LA.



1, Zarzycki; 2, J. Each; 3, A. Each; 4, Pawlak; 5, Clark; 6, Chemma; 7, Nicholson; 8, Wasbel; 9, Kraft; 10, VanElls; 11, Dourley.
 RUSSELL SQUARE TEAM, SOUTH PARK SYSTEM, CHICAGO.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Headers	12	6	.667
Pickers	9	9	.500
Engines	8	10	.444
Harrows	7	11	.389

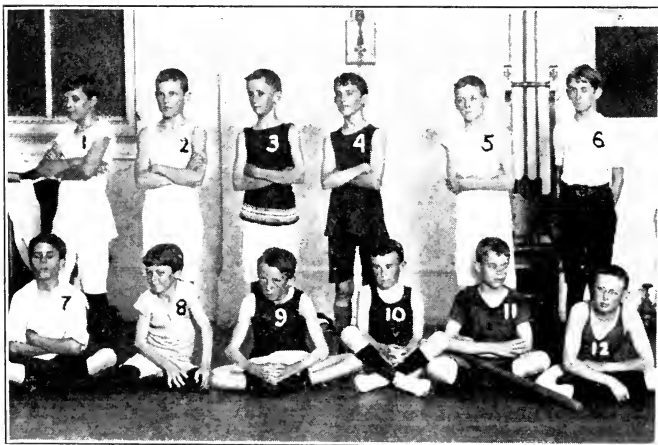
The struggle for first place in the Third Division was between the Traffic and Operating departments of the Wisconsin Central Railway, which are in some form or other connected with the International Harvesting Company. One game separated the teams at the finish, the Traffic Department coming out on top with a percentage of .900 for nine games won and one lost, while the Operators lost two games and finished with a mark of .800. The Traffic men won the game through their hard batting and team work which was directed by F. G. Wetter. J. A. Simpson had a strong bunch in the Operators, as did George Bristol in the Tedders but luck broke bad for the latter throughout the series. J. Normandin and D. J. Crist with the Rakers and Wagons did fairly well with their teams. The Cultivators were the tail-enders under the management of W. H. Dye. Standing of the Third Division:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Traffic Department	9	1	.900
Operating Department	8	2	.800
Tedders	5	5	.500
Rakers	3	7	.300
Wagons	3	7	.300
Cultivators	2	8	.200

After a most successful season R. K. Taylor has made preparations for the following year's work and according to developments it will surpass the first year's progress by many per cent. Many more clubs will be organized and the schedule of games will be lengthened considerably. So judging from all results and latest predictions Playground Ball promises to develop into the second best sport in the United States.



DAVIS SQUARE TEAM, CHAMPIONS SOUTH PARK PLAYGROUND BALL LEAGUE. CHICAGO.



MCDONOGH NO. 7 TEAM, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

AT THE MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUNDS, CHICAGO

Theodore A. Gross, Superintendent of the Municipal Playgrounds in Chicago, immediately realized the vast importance of Playground Ball and established it as one of the regular exercises in the thirteen parks under his jurisdiction. It was unnecessary for him to formally introduce the game among the patrons who visited the various playgrounds, because the athletes had been practicing it for some time with the indoor base ball. That is, they had been playing a game without any set rules. All that was necessary to really install the game was to teach the athletes the rules and other matters pertaining to the sport. After this was done Playground Ball was all the rage at the Municipal Playgrounds for the entire season and all the space that was allotted for the sport was taken up as soon as school was out until the grounds were closed. Time and again the boys played the sport under the glare of the electric lights.

After Playground Ball became firmly established in the Municipal Parks Superintendent Gross was urged to start a league, the boys of the different parks having bothered their directors to start one as they began to learn the game of Playground Ball and were desirous of demonstrating whatever skill they possessed against the other boys of the various grounds. Mr. Gross immediately grasped the opportunity to teach the boys the art of competing in league games and issued a call for applicants for the new organization. Eight of the thirteen responded and within a week after the announcement a schedule had been drawn up and the league was in action. The five other parks were prevented from participating because they lacked the necessary ground on which to engage in the sport.

At the start of the new playground organization many boys of high school experience endeavored to hold down the positions



WEBSTER SCHOOL TEAM. NEW ORLEANS, LA.



ALLEN SCHOOL TEAM, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

on the clubs, thereby depriving the younger boys, or grammar school athletes, from learning the pastime. Superintendent Gross was of the opinion that Playground Ball was a game for the younger boys who possessed little or no knowledge of the game and were eager to discover the art of catching the ball, running and sliding bases and also batting. So when he organized his league he drew up a set of rules and inserted what is known as the "eligibility rule" which bars players who are members of other athletic clubs and had become proficient at the game, thereby giving the raw recruits an excellent opportunity to indulge in a sport that leads up to the national game of base ball. The youngsters certainly took advantage of the chance and turned out in large numbers to make the team.

When twelve or more men had been selected to make up each team in the league the directors took the players in hand and taught them the rules of Playground Ball. They especially took the beginners in hand and before many weeks had elapsed the boys showed immense improvement in their work and when the season closed they romped around their positions as if they had played the game for years. With the improvement shown by the boys Mr. Gross asserted that he is certain that he will be compelled to have a division next season for the experienced players and another for the beginners. The directors, who also acted as umpires of the games, realized the many lessons to be gained by participating in Playground Ball and at all times were on the alert to teach the boys the importance of competing for the sake of the game rather than for the mere purpose of winning it, and at the same time impressing upon them the necessity of co-operation, unity of action and self sacrifice for the good of the team. The players showed enormous development in aggressive spirit, manners and manliness, at the close of the season.

The eight teams which made up the Municipal Playground Ball League were divided into two sections, a north and south. There were four clubs in each division. A schedule of twelve games was drawn up for each body and those contests were



THOMAS SEMMES SCHOOL TEAM, NEW ORLEANS, LA.



WASHINGTON SCHOOL TEAM, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

held Saturday mornings from July 1 to September 1. The competing nines met each other four times, two on the home grounds and two away from home. Both schedules were completed and the winners of north and south divisions met in a series of games for the championship of the Municipal Playground League.

All of the contests were played at the playgrounds and were watched every Saturday morning by several hundred fans, mostly children of course, but the mothers, brothers and sisters also turned out to watch their boys play and when the games were on the enthusiasm shown by these people was more than interesting to hear and watch. At the start of the league the interest was not so great but before six games had been played the rooting was relatively as great as that of the minor regular outdoor base ball games, each team having a host of followers who yelled themselves hoarse during the entire time of play. The popularity displayed in the sport increased wonderfully, the older boys and men playing the game whenever the opportunity presented itself.

There were two teams in each division which loomed up the strongest and made a desperate struggle to get into the finals. Adams and McLaren went along at a good clip in the north section and Marshall Swenie and Sampson fought hard in the other body. Adams and Marshall Swenie qualified for the championships and met in a series, the latter club winning the title by taking two out of the three games which were played on neutral grounds. A handsome shield was awarded to the winners. Adams was given second place. The standing of the league:

NORTH DIVISION.				SOUTH DIVISION.			
Clubs.	W.	L.	PC.	Clubs.	W.	L.	PC.
Adams	9	3	.750	M. Swenie.....	10	2	.833
McLaren	8	4	.667	Sampson	9	3	.750
Commercial	6	6	.500	Holden	5	7	.417
Wrightwood	1	11	.083	22d Street	0	12	.000



ST. PHILIP'S SCHOOL, NEW ORLEANS, LA.



MCDONOGH NO. 18 TEAM, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

PLAYGROUND BALL AT SOUTH PARK SYSTEM, CHICAGO

Like the other athletic organizations in Chicago, the instructors of the South Park system were among the first to observe the value of Playground Ball. In addition to track athletics they adopted the new sport as one of their summer amusements and exercises for the numerous patrons who sought a little recreation at their grounds. The instructors were not long in perceiving the success of their step. The enthusiasm which was displayed in the game when it was introduced spoke for itself. The enthusiasm increased enormously as the season progressed and before the year was half over the ardent zeal was at its height. It remained undiminished until the final contest had been played amid rousing cheers.

While Playground Ball was received with delight by the young athletes it was taken up with nearly the same earnestness by the older men, who had no large lots in which to partake of the regular national game. They found considerable pleasure in participating at Playground Ball in the limited space of the playgrounds. Shortly after the pastime was accepted by the South Park system instructors, it was almost impossible to find the playing space vacant while the grounds were open. As soon as school had been let out, the boys hurried to the various playgrounds and immediately indulged in the sport. In some of the parks two contests were on at one time. At supper time, the school boys deserted the grounds, but the latter were not left vacant any length of time, as the older men visited the grounds after they had finished their suppers. They competed until darkness settled and then were compelled to retire.

During the entire summer, Playground Ball continued with intense enthusiasm at all of the parks of the system. Being thoroughly convinced that Playground Ball had won more than



McDONOGH NO. 9 TEAM, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

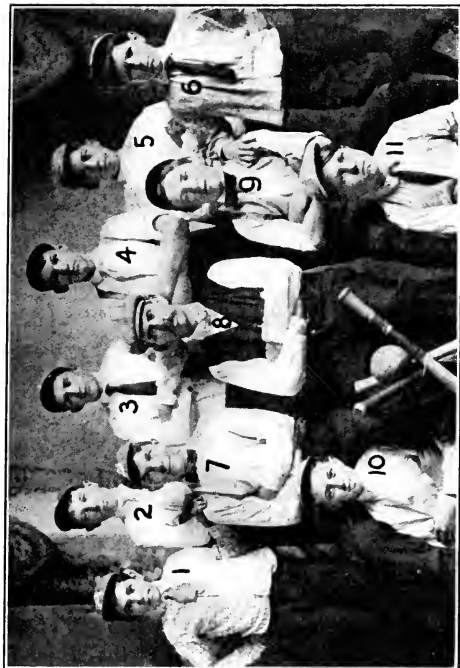


McDONOGH NO. 17 TEAM, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

a big spot in the hearts of the patrons, and that it had come to stay, the instructors at one of their monthly meetings, decided to conduct a tournament for the members of their gymnasiums. The possibility of the Playground Ball were discussed pro and con by the instructors, and it was agreed upon that it undoubtedly would be better to divide the players into two classes, because of the difference in size and weights of the athletes. There were many little fellows and many big ones, therefore it was decided to arrange tournaments for a class of boys tipping the beam at under one hundred pounds and a division for athletes weighing over the one hundred pound mark.

In preparing to conduct these games at two weights, the instructors unearthed a splendid plan as the success and results of the tournament show. By this method the athletes were more evenly matched in strength, size, weight and ability. When the instructors decided to conduct the tournament in two divisions, they also agreed to score the game by the point rule, that is, a point to be given each player for every base he manages to touch. This was done so as to not prolong the tourney, as the time allotted to each game was limited. Also there would be much less chance for tie games. This plan in addition to having a propensity to prevent a continuance of the tournament, also added much interest to the contest, as the participants after reaching first base, were desirous of reaching second, then third and home, thereby pilfering bases very often, which had a great tendency to excite the fans.

In adopting Playground Ball and deciding on its future, the instructors of the South Park System thought it best to conduct the tournaments in two days at the close of the season. Besides they confined the athletes to what is termed the closed division and is defined as follows: "It is intended that this division shall be represented only by those who have gained their athletic training in our park gymnasium and playgrounds, or their equivalent. Boys and men who have competed on teams or participated in the training advantages offered by the Y. M. C. A.'s, colleges and major athletic clubs, shall not be eligible



1, Hoeft, Jr.; 2, Grannon; 3, Soltan; 4, Berger; 5, Bick; 6, E. Mulvihill; 7, Freitag; 8, Hoeft, Sr.; 9, W. Mulvihill; 10, Steinmeller; 11, Baesler.

ADAMS PLAYGROUND TEAM.

Winners of North Division Municipal Playgrounds Ball League, Special Park Commission.

to compete in this class. High school boys who have competed in open or interscholastic meets also will be regarded as ineligible."

In addition to these important preparations, it also was decided to present the first teams of each division with a shield and first grade badges. The second and third teams were given second and third grade badges.

After all arrangements had been completed, a call for candidates was issued shortly before the season closed. As there was an abundance of material at all of the parks considerable difficulty was encountered by the instructors in selecting their teams. At many of the playgrounds more than fifty candidates reported. The dates for the tournament games were set for August 28 and 29, and a week before the instructors selected their line-ups. The entries were then requested and five teams were received in each division. In the class confined to athletes under one hundred pounds, there were Hamilton Park, Sherman Park, Davis Square, Russell Square and McKinley Park. In the other divisions there were Davis Square, Hamilton Park, Palmer Park, McKinley Park and Ogden Park.

The under one hundred pound class games were held on August 28. Hamilton and Sherman Park opened the tournament, the latter winning by the overwhelming score of 85 to 31 points. Davis Square met Russell Square and won by the score of 39 to 36 points after an exciting contest. Davis Square also participated in the third game against McKinley Park and won 67 to 61 points. As all the tournament games were played under the elimination process, Davis Square by its two victories qualified to meet Sherman Park in the final contest. The game was the last of the day, and so much interest and excitement had never been heard of before. The teams clashed and Davis Square won the championship by the large and one-sided score of 149 to 57 points. In this division the Davis Square team, instructed by H. Reynolds, scored 255 points to its opponents' 144. Crilly twirled all games for the winning aggregation. The star batters on the club were Crilly, Devens, McAvoy and Hen-

nessey In this final game Davis Square made 52 points in the first inning, 14 in the second, 49 in the third, 25 in the fourth and 9 in the fifth. McKinley Park and Russell Square tied for third place and in the play-off on September 4, Russell Square won by a margin of ten points, the score being 49 to 39. The standing of under one hundred pound division:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Davis Square	3	0	1.000
Sherman Park	1	1	.500
Russell Square	1	1	.500
Hamilton Park	0	1	.000
McKinley Park	0	2	.000

Everything was run off smoothly on the succeeding day in the other division. Davis Square again qualified for the finals in the heavy-weight class, but was defeated for the title by Palmer Park by the score of 43 to 24 points. The initial game of this tournament was played between Hamilton Park and Davis Square, the latter winning by the score of 57 to 33. Palmer Park defeated McKinley Park by the score of 26 to 6 and qualified for the finals by defeating Ogden Park by the score of 39 to 37. Hamilton Park won third place by defeating McKinley Park by the score of 78 to 67. The standing of over one hundred pound division:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Palmer Park	2	0	1.000
Davis Square	1	1	.500
Hamilton Park	1	1	.500
Ogden Park	0	1	.000
McKinley Park	0	2	.000

IN NEW ORLEANS

MR. R. L. WELCH, Secretary National Amateur Playground Ball Association, 147 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Relative to yours of December 3rd concerning the Playground Ball Championship Series just finished in our Public Schools, I beg to advise that the contest was confined to the girls' schools. There were thirty-one teams entered. The winner was McDonogh School No. 18.

Some of the conditions of the contest were unique. The opposition to the playing of inter-school games among the girls developed so strongly that we could only secure the consent of our medical inspector to allow two games to be played by each school. Consequently we were forced to make a decision on comparative scores. The imperfections of the method are clearly recognized, but it was all that could be done under the restriction to two games per school. And the result was sufficiently satisfactory to encourage us to continue, perhaps with some modifications, looking to the elimination of luck. In order to insure correct form on the part of teams that knew themselves to be on the road to certain defeat, we offered a special trophy to the school district that made the best average showing. Thus insuring that each team would work faithfully until the last girl was out. To determine the average showing of a district, the thirty-one entries were divided into five classes, according to number of pupils, and then when the final relative standing of all the teams had been determined each school scored points for its district as follows: Any school scored one point for its district for every school of the same class from another district that stood lower, two points for every school one class higher, three points for every school two classes higher, and so on. No credit was given for standing higher than a school of lower class.

On this basis the seventh district schools scored as follows: R. E. Lee School, 40 points; McDonogh No. 23 School, 19 points; W. C. Flower School, 27 points. As there were but three schools entered from this district, their average showing was 28.7 points. This average was the highest.

We took some liberties with the official playing rules. Any girl attempting to slide to a base is called out. The games consisted of five innings. Fouls were called strikes whether caught or not, as in outdoor ball.

The girls have discontinued playground ball and are now turning their attention to basket ball, while the boys who have just finished a spirited basket ball season, with fifty-nine entries, are beginning to practice for the city championship series in boy's Playground Ball, due to begin about the last week of January.

J. E. LOMBARD,

Physical Director Public Schools, New Orleans, La.

(From The Daily Picayune, New Orleans, La., December 5, 1908.)

GIRLS TO PLAY BASE BALL UNDER DIRECTION OF P. S. A. L.

THIS MORNING STARTS CITY CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES BETWEEN
PUBLIC SCHOOL LASSIES—NO SLIDING TO BASES
PERMITTED AND MUCH PHYSICAL BENEFIT
TO FAIR PLAYERS PREDICTED.

This morning will mark the first series of regularly conducted Base Ball games between girls ever attempted here, for the Public Schools Athletic League, Prof. John E. Lombard, Physical Director, has arranged a city championship series of Playground Ball games, to be played between teams representing the girl pupils from practically all of the local public schools. A few minor alterations and additions were made to the regular Spalding Rules, and much physical benefit is expected to be derived from the games which will be played each morning at 10 o'clock on the fields of the Allen, the La Salle and the McDonogh No. 14 schools.

Officials were last night appointed by Prof. Lombard, and will enforce all rules so that no unnecessary rough playing, or harmful performances take place. One of the important additional rules promulgated last night by the Physical Director is regarding the habit of sliding to bases. None of this will be allowed, and while their brothers are in the habit of sliding feet first or face first to reach a coveted cushion, the girls who attempt to slide in any manner will be promptly declared out by the diamond dictator, no matter how gracefully said slide is accomplished.

The alterations and additions to the recognized official rules given out last night are as follows:

A team shall consist of ten players.

A game shall consist of five innings to each contesting team.

And each team must complete its full five innings, whether it is in the lead at the end of four and a half innings, or not.

No game can be forfeited.

Any foul is a strike, except it be the third strike, in which case no strike shall be counted on a foul unless it be a foul tip caught.

Any player who attempts to slide to a base shall be declared out.

All players and officials will report by 9:30 each morning so that no time may be lost in starting promptly at 10 o'clock.

The time, place, names of contesting teams and officials are as follows:

10:00 o'clock, Allen School, McDonogh 11 vs. McDonogh 2; Tarleton, umpire; Wille, scorer.

12:00 o'clock, Allen, McDonogh 2 vs. Webster, Tarleton, Wille.

10:00 o'clock, Allen, Webster vs. Washington, Lazarus, Berkes.

12:00 o'clock, Allen, Washington vs. Jackson Girls', Lazarus, Berkes.

10:00 o'clock, Allen, Jackson Girls' vs. W. O. Rogers, Mabry, Duncan.

12:00 o'clock, Allen, W. O. Rogers vs. McDonogh 14, Rosenthal, Guste.

10:00 o'clock, Allen, McDonogh 14 vs. McDonogh 15, Rosenthal, Guste.

12:00 o'clock, Allen, McDonogh 15 vs. McDonogh 7, Ford, Huye.

10:00 o'clock, Allen, McDonogh 7 vs. Crossman, Ford, Huye.

12:00 o'clock, Allen, Crossman vs. La Salle, Boizelle, Netter.

10:00 o'clock, Allen, La Salle vs. McDonogh 23, Boizelle, Netter.

12:00 o'clock, Allen, McDonough 23 vs. Franklin, Mabry, Duncan.

10:00 o'clock, Allen, Franklin vs. McDonogh 18, Bennett, Hein.

12:00 o'clock, Allen, McDonogh 18 vs. McDonogh 8, Bennett, Hein.

10:00 o'clock, Allen, McDonogh 8 vs. McDonogh 16, Booth, Donnes.

12:00 o'clock, Allen, McDonogh 16 vs. J. P. Benjamin, Booth, Donnes.

10:00 o'clock, McDonogh 14, J. P. Benjamin vs. Allen, Small, Langsfield.

12:00 o'clock, McDonogh 14, Allen vs. Lee, Small, Langsfield

10:00 o'clock, McDonogh 14, Lee vs. Kruttschnitt, Chabaud Arnoult.

12:00 o'clock, McDonogh 14, Kruttschnitt vs. Beauregard, Chabaud, Arnoult.

10:00 o'clock, McDonogh 14, Beauregard vs. Semmes, Krumpelmann, Schneider.

12:00 o'clock, McDonogh 14, Semmes vs. Jefferson, Green, Prudhomme.

10:00 o'clock, McDonogh 14, Jefferson vs. Gayarre, McRacken, Levy.

12:00 o'clock, McDonogh 14, Gayarre vs. McDonogh 31, Krumpelmann, Schneider.

10:00 o'clock, La Salle, McDonogh 31 vs. Audubon, Mangiaracina, Mattes.

12:00 o'clock, La Salle, Audubon vs. McDonogh 30, Mangiaracina, Mattes.

10:00 o'clock, McDonogh 14, McDonogh 30 vs. Howard No. 2, Green, Prudhomme.

12:00 o'clock, McDonogh 14, Howard No. 2 vs. Palmer, McRacken, Levy.

10:00 o'clock, La Salle, Palmer vs. Flower, Schneider, Moses.

12:00 o'clock, La Salle, Flower vs. Parham, Schneider, Moses.

(From *Times-Democrat*, New Orleans, La., December 10, 1908.)

MCDONOGH NO. 18 GIRLS GET TIMES-DEMOCRAT TROPHY.

The game yesterday between Semmes and Jefferson furnished the data for compilation on the standing of the girls' Playground Ball teams of the Public School Athletic League. McDonogh 18 gets first place and wins the pennant offered by the Times-Democrat. The schools in the Seventh made the best district showing.

In the table appended Column A shows the number of runs behind McDonogh 18; Column B shows the school district, column C shows the class to which the school belongs, D shows the scores made by First District teams, E those of the Second District teams, F those of the Third District teams, G those of the Fourth, H those of the Sixth, I of the Seventh. The table follows:

Place and School.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1. McDonogh No. 18.....	0	2	W	..	21	..	..	..	..
2. Allen	5	6	X	..	..	..	..	36	..
2. Semmes	5	3	X	..	..	36	..	..	..
4. Lee	9	7	X	..	..	..	..	..	40
4. McDonogh No. 16.....	9	3	W	..	..	20	..	..	..
6. Benjamin	11	4	W	..	..	..	22	..	..
7. La Salle	12	6	W	..	..	..	..	17	..
7. Franklin	12	1	W	14	..	..	..	..	..
9. McDonogh No. 23.....	17	7	W	..	..	..	..	..	19

Place and School.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
9. McDonogh No. 8.....	17	4	W	..	..	..	19	..	..
11. Beauregard	21	2	X	..	25	..	..	..	..
12. Crossman	26	1	W	12	..	..	..	..	..
13. Kruttschnitt	42	6	X	..	..	..	..	22	..
14. McDonogh No. 11.....	50	1	V	6	..	..	..	..	..
15. Washington	63	3	V	..	..	5	..	..	..
15. McDonogh No. 2.....	63	3	V	..	..	5	..	..	..
15. Webster	63	1	V	4	..	..	..	..	..
18. McDonogh No. 14.....	71	6	V	..	..	..	..	3	..
19. McDonogh No. 15.....	75	2	V	..	2	..	..	..	..
20. Jackson Girls'	81	1	V	2	..	..	..	..	..
21. Flower	84	7	Z	..	..	..	..	..	27
22. Rogers	86	2	V	..	1	..	..	..	..
23. McDonogh No. 7.....	93	6	V	..	..	..	..	0	..
24. Palmer	98	3	Y	..	..	5	..	..	..
25. McDonogh No. 31....	101	2	Y	..	7	..	..	..	..
26. Parham	106	3	Y	..	..	4	..	..	..
27. Audubon	108	6	Y	..	..	..	..	3	..
28. Howard No. 2.....	110	6	Y	..	..	..	..	3	..
29. McDonogh No. 30.....	111	1	Y	3	..	..	..	..	..
30. Gayarre	119	3	X	..	..	0	..	..	..
31. Jefferson	141	6	Y	..	..	..	..	0	..
Total points scored				41	56	75	41	84	86
Average points scored				6.8	11.2	10.7	20.5	12	28.7

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE GAME

BY E. B. DEGROOT.

America, rich in almost every material thing, is not rich, but poor, in traditions and customs that foster the playing of games and the practice of athletic sports. Too great a value cannot be placed upon the importance of making traditional any game or athletic sport that contributes to the health and strength of individuals, for thereby the nation increases and maintains physical power.

Base ball is our most distinctive game and is the only one, perhaps, that is traditionally significant with us. Almost every American born boy learns to play some form of base ball at an early age. But boys born and raised in large cities meet with obstacles at every hand in their attempt to play the game they hear and know most about.

Playground Ball is our traditional game of American base ball so modified that it may be played in large cities in spite of the unfavorable conditions found there.

This form of base ball is also intended to give encouragement to a prolonged period of playing the national game among men who have passed the age or physical condition when they may comfortably handle a hard ball or run thirty yards between bases. Playground Ball presents greater possibilities than the game of base ball for the exercise of individual initiative, alertness, and judgment.

The possibilities for "team work" are also increased. Some of the more distinctive features of Playground Ball are as follows:

The cost of equipment is very insignificant, there being no reason for the use of mask, protector, mits and gloves.

Ten players constitute a team, thus engaging two more players than are engaged in a game of base ball. It is a greater number of participants that we need in games and not a greater number of "rooters."

Playground Ball will not lend itself readily to the commercial and professional tendencies that are so common in base ball. It is distinctly a game for "fun," to be practiced by either young or old gentlemen.

The diamond may be laid out in a school yard, playground, vacant lot, golf club grounds, tennis courts, or on a lawn. The ball is too soft and yielding to injure players or spectators.

The first batter at bat, at his own discretion (see Rule XXIV) may run to either third or first base. This play opens possibilities of perception and action that are excluded in base ball. It will also more frequently and actively engage the fielders on the left side of the diamond.

Scoring by points (see Rule XVIII) will give each player and team credit for every successful play that places a man on a base. This method of scoring (five innings constituting a full game) will also enable school and playground leagues to conduct tournaments and play a great number of games in a single afternoon, with slight possibility of ending with tie scores.

The fundamental principles of playground ball give encouragement to the maximum of thought and action on the part of all the players. The game is especially adapted to the service of school and playground organizations, but church organizations, fraternal lodges and golf and tennis clubs will find it better adapted to their surroundings and conditions than base ball. Y. M. C. A.'s and colleges with large gymnasiums will find it an interesting indoor game. It is an excellent class game for schools and colleges. Several diamonds may be laid out in a comparatively small space. In class games the catcher on the fielding team may act as umpire of balls and strikes, and the pitcher on the same team may act as the umpire of the bases, thus eliminating the necessity of selecting special umpires who are not players in the game. This plan is recommended as an agency for developing character in those who participate in the game. It places upon the players themselves the responsibility of giving each other a "square deal."

PLAYGROUND BALL A HEALTHFUL PASTIME

BY HORACE S. FOGEL

Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia, Pa.

Playground Ball is a new wrinkle in sport, *i. e.*, it is new in this section, though in Chicago and some other parts of the country it has been in vogue for a year. There is already a national body to boost the game, known as the National Amateur Playground Ball Association of the United States, and whose officers are: E. B. DeGroot, President; C. S. Peters, First Vice-President; T. A. Gross, Second Vice-President, and R. L. Welch, Secretary-Treasurer. All of these officers are from Chicago. But on the Advisory Board are representatives from Cleveland, Washington, St. Paul, New York, San Francisco, Pittsburg, Boston, St. Louis, Brookline, Mass.; Warachachie, Texas; and Knoxville, Tenn. This Association has been formed "for the purpose of introducing and encouraging the game which will afford manly and healthful exercise to numbers at the same time, and which can be played within a very limited space."

I have just finished reading the rules of this game and find that it is a pastime for healthful exercise patterned after base ball; it is a cross between outdoor and indoor base ball. The rules are much the same as in base ball, but the bats and balls are different. The game can be played in a school yard, on the street or in any small space of ground. The object of the game, while it furnishes good, exhilarating sport, is of course outdoor exercise for people housed up in offices, counting rooms, stores and mills, who need it.

COLUMBIA PARK BOYS' CLUB
458 Guerrero St., near 17th St.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 18, 1909.

MESSRS. A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
156 Geary St., San Francisco.

DEAR SIR :

Some time ago, at your suggestion, I brought the game of Playground Ball to the Club. The boys of the Club were very much pleased with the game and I am sure that it has added a very important and happy sport to our small playground energies.

I consider the game well worth the attention of every young man who is interested in enlarging the scope of play among boys.

I am,

Sincerely,

SIDNEY S. PEIXOTTO.

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND OBJECTS.

This organization shall be known as the NATIONAL AMATEUR PLAYGROUND BALL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The objects of this Association are:

1. To perpetuate Playground Ball as a national sport throughout the United States, and to surround it with such safeguards as to warrant for the future, absolute public confidence in its integrity and methods.

2. To protect and promote the mutual interests of Playground Ball Clubs and Leagues under the jurisdiction of the Association.

3. To afford the boys and men of large cities who have not large athletic fields at their disposal, a safe, judicious athletic sport which can be played within a limited space, especially Public School and Public Playgrounds.

4. To make this sport purely amateur by discouraging all wagering on games, paying of players, or charging of admission to witness contests.

ARTICLE II.

OFFICERS.

The officers of this Association shall be President; First, Second and Third Vice-Presidents; Secretary-Treasurer; an Executive Committee not to exceed twenty-one members.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

Any Playground Ball Association may become a member of this Association on written application to the Chairman of the Advisory Board, in the section in which such applicant is located, or direct to the Secretary of this Association. The Chairman of the Advisory Board shall forward such application to the Secretary of the Association, who will enroll said league.

ARTICLE IV.

TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP.

1. Membership may be terminated or suspended by resignation, duly accepted by two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee.
2. Playing any game of ball with a club that has been disqualified.
3. Offering, agreeing, conspiring or attempting to lose any game of ball, or failing immediately to expel any player who shall be proven guilty of offering, agreeing, conspiring or attempting to lose any game of ball.
4. Failing or refusing to comply with any lawful requirement of the Executive Committee or Advisory Director.
5. Wilfully violating any provision of the Constitution or the legislation of playing rules in pursuance thereof.

ARTICLE V.

EXPULSION OF CLUBS AND OFFICERS.

1. To carry into effect the provision of Clause 4, Article III., of this Constitution, the facts in any case, covered by such sections, must be reported to the Secretary of the Association, who shall at once notify, by mail or telegraph, the party charged with the offense, inquiring whether any dispute exists as to the facts alleged.
2. In case the facts are disputed, the Executive Committee shall after due notice, try the case under such regulations as they may prescribe, and their finding shall be final and conclusive on all parties.
2. Any member holding a position in this Association, either as an officer or a member of a committee, who shall be charged in writing by three executive officers of this Association with malfeasance in office, or with conduct prejudicial to the interests of the Association, may be suspended by the President pending an investigation of the charge.
3. Any officer or member against whom charges have been preferred, as above, shall be furnished with a copy of the charge, and shall be heard in his own defense before the Execu-

tive Committee, and if found guilty of the charges preferred, may be reprimanded, suspended for a specified time, removed from his position or expelled from the Association.

ARTICLE VI.

MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Association, for the election of officers and for such other matters as may properly come before it, shall be held on the first Monday in November of each year, due notice of which meeting shall be sent by the Secretary to each member of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VII.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. (a) The President shall appoint all committees and perform such other duties as pertain to his office, or such as the Association or Executive Committee may assign him.

(b) He shall sign all necessary documents, and have the casting of vote, in case of a tie, on all questions.

(c) He shall be the sole interpreter of playing rules during the season.

SEC. 2. The Vice-Presidents, in the order of their priority shall, in case of disability of the President, perform all the duties by him ordinarily to be performed, and in case of death, resignation or removal of the President, shall fill the office for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 3. The Secretary-Treasurer of the Association shall have custody and care of the seal of the Association and all official records and documents, shall receive and answer all correspondence, issue all official notices, and shall prepare and furnish such reports as may be called for by the Executive Committee, and shall have charge of any and all funds of the Association.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to carry out the objects and purposes of the Association.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Advisory Board to advance the welfare of the game in their respective sections. Each member of the Advisory Board shall

promote the game in their respective cities, and any protests that cannot be handled by the local league shall be submitted to them and they shall appoint two members to act with them as a committee, and shall, after due notice, try the case under such regulations as they may prescribe, and their finding shall be submitted to their chairman of the Advisory Board for his approval, which shall be final and conclusive on all parties unless an interpretation of the rules be involved, in which case an appeal may be taken to the President of the Association, and his ruling shall be final.

They shall have the power to adopt such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the government of the Association on matters not determined by the By-Laws or special action of the Association, and may force a due observance of same by such action as, in the opinion of the Executive Committee, the welfare of the Association may render necessary or advisable.

The Executive Committee shall have the power to receive and act upon all resignations of members, officers or directors.

Any officer or director of the Association desiring to resign shall present his resignation to the Executive Committee in writing.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Secretary, upon written request of a member of the Executive Committee, or three members of the Association, shall submit any question to the vote of the Executive Committee. Within five days after the vote on the question, he shall mail to each member of the Association the question and result of the vote.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

1. The Constitution of this Association may be altered or amended by a three-fourths vote of the Executive Committee, providing such alterations or amendments have been submitted in writing, together with the name of the member proposing it.

2. Any section of this Constitution may be amended or its provisions made non-applicable by a unanimous vote of the Executive Committee.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Executive Committee, appoint all sub-committees and order meeting of the Executive Committee, or Association, whenever in his judgment, he may deem it necessary.

SEC. 2. The Vice-Presidents in their order, shall have all the power and perform all the duties of the president in the absence or inability of the latter to attend.

SEC. 3. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep the minutes of the Association and of the Executive Committee, and shall conduct the correspondence, serve all notices and perform the usual duties of the Secretary. He shall have custody of all the papers relative to the affairs of the Association, and shall have charge of any and all funds of the Association.

ARTICLE II.

NATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Each State to have its advisory member, who shall constitute a National Advisory Board of Directors, who shall have charge of the affairs of the Association in their respective territory, and shall promote and foster the game of Playground Ball in their respective territories and submit in writing an annual report to the Executive Committee, covering the progress of the game; and advice and suggestions for the betterment of the organization or playing rules. Said member thus appointed shall be understood as voicing the opinion and sentiments of said State from which he was appointed, and such opinion or sentiment will be given careful consideration by the Executive Committee in giving final decision bearing on the subject.

ARTICLE III.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee shall in addition to the powers prescribed elsewhere in this Constitution have power:

First: To admit to membership any Association or Organization eligible under the Constitution.

Second: To amend the By-Laws and Rules for the Government of the Association, or the playing rules thereof, not inconsistent with, or beyond the scope of the provisions of this Constitution.

Third: To impose and enforce penalties for any violation of the Constitution, By-Laws or Playing Rules of this Association.

Fourth: By a majority vote, to remove any suspension or remit any penalty pertaining to any person or organization.

Fifth: By a two-thirds vote, to remove from office on seven days' written notice, any member of the Executive Committee, who, by neglect of duty or by conduct tending to impair his usefulness as a member of such committee, shall be deemed to have forfeited his position.

Sixth: To fill vacancies in the Executive Committee occurring from any cause.

Seventh: To define and interpret any provisions of this Constitution or any By-Laws or Playing Rule.

ARTICLE IV.

No officer shall receive compensation for his services.

ARTICLE V.

A Women's Auxiliary may be established under regulations to be made by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI.

MEETINGS.

An annual meeting shall be held on the first Monday in November at a place selected by the Secretary.

ARTICLE VII.

The President may, of his own accord, or upon written request of any member of the Board of Directors, submit to a vote by mail any specific question or matter which might be passed upon at a special meeting of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VIII.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The order of business at all meetings of the Executive Board shall be as follows:

Roll Call.

Reading of the Minutes.

Report of Officers and Committees.

Unfinished Business.

New Business.

Adjournment.

ARTICLE IX.

These By-Laws may be changed or amended by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Executive Board, provided notice specifying the intended change shall have been given at a previous stated meeting, or such notice shall have been served on each member at least five days before the meeting.

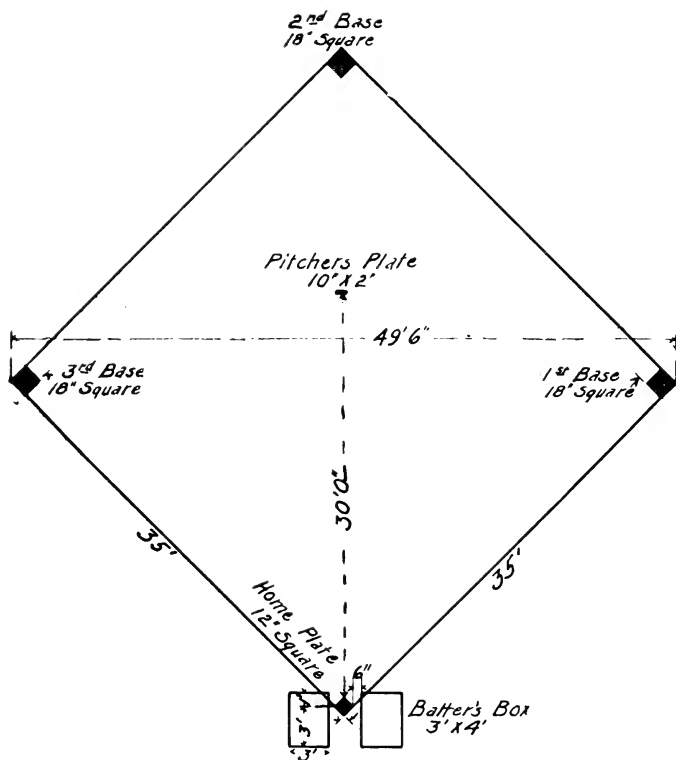


DIAGRAM OF FIELD FOR PLAYGROUND BALL.

OFFICIAL PLAYGROUND BALL RULES

RULE I.

DIAMOND, BASES AND BATSMAN'S BOX.

Playground Ball may be played on any grounds sufficiently large to lay out the diamond. The bases, except the home plate, shall be $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet square. The home plate shall be one foot square. Each side of the diamond shall be 35 feet long, with bases placed in each corner. The distance from home to second and from first to third base shall be $48\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The pitcher's plate shall be a slab made of rubber or wood, 10 inches by 2 inches, and shall be placed thirty feet from the center of the home plate on a straight line between home plate and second base. The batsman's box (one to the left and one to the right of the home plate) shall be 4 feet long and 3 feet wide, extending 1 foot in front of and 3 feet behind the center line through the home plate, with its nearest side distant 6 inches from the home plate.

Where the playing field will not allow sufficient space for laying out the regulation diamond, 27-foot base lines may be used, making the distance from home to second base and from first to third base $28\frac{1}{4}$ feet. Pitching distance, 27 feet.

RULE II.

FAIR AND FOUL GROUND.

The foul lines shall be drawn in straight lines from the outer corner of the home plate, along the outer edge of the first and third bases to the boundaries of the grounds so that the bases shall come within the diamond. All space inside of these lines shall be considered "fair ground" and all space outside of these lines shall be considered "foul ground."

RULE III.

THE BALL.

The ball shall be not less than 12 inches nor more than 14 inches in circumference, not less than 8 ounces nor more than $8\frac{3}{4}$ ounces in weight, made of a yielding substance covered with a white skin. Should the ball become ripped or torn during the

game, a new one shall be substituted. The Spalding horse-hide covered ball shall be the official ball of this association.

NOTE—The 14-inch ball should be used where playing space is limited and the 12-inch ball where games are played on large, roomy grounds.

RULE IV.

THE BAT.

The bat shall be $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet long, not more than 2 inches in diameter at the largest part, and shall be made of wood, except that a metal rod may pass through the center to give the desired weight. Under no circumstances shall lead be used to give weight to the bat.

RULE V.

THE PLAYERS.

Ten players shall constitute a side. The players' positions shall be such as shall be assigned them by their captain, except that the pitcher shall take his position within the pitcher's lines as defined in Rule VI, while in the act of delivering the ball to the bat. There shall be three outfielders, right, left and center; right and left shortstops; three basemen and the battery (pitcher and catcher) making ten players on each side.

RULE VI.

THE PITCHER.

The pitcher shall take his position facing the batter, with both feet on the ground in front of the pitcher's plate, and when in the act of delivering the ball to the bat must keep one foot in contact with the pitcher's plate. He shall not take more than one step in the act of delivering the ball to the bat, but he shall not be restricted as to curving the ball. The arm, however, must be swung parallel with the body. Before delivering the ball to the bat the pitcher shall hold it fairly in front of his body and in sight of the umpire.

NOTE—In the preliminary movement of the pitcher, the arm does not have to be swung parallel with the body, but only on the final swing when delivering the ball to the bat.

RULE VII.

THE GAME.

A game shall consist of nine innings for each contesting club, unless the side first at the bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other has scored in eight innings, in which case the game shall terminate; or, if the side last at the bat in the ninth inning scores the winning run before the third man is out, in which case the game shall terminate.

NOTE—The game may consist of five or seven innings and may be scored by "points" as per footnote, Rule XVIII.

RULE VIII.

A TIE GAME.

If the score is a tie at the end of the ninth inning, play shall only be continued until the side first at the bat shall have scored one or more runs than the other side in an equal number of innings, or until the other side shall score one or more runs than the first side at the bat.

RULE IX.

A FORFEITED GAME.

A forfeited game shall be declared by the umpire, in favor of the club not at fault, at the request of such club, in the following cases:

(a) If the entire number of players necessary to constitute a team fails to appear upon the field, or, being on the field, fails to begin the game within five minutes after the umpire has called "Play" at the hour appointed for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing or in commencing the game is unavoidable.

(b) If, after the game has begun, one side refuses or fails to continue playing, unless such game has been suspended or terminated by the umpire.

RULE X.

SUBSTITUTES.

The base runner shall not have a substitute run for him without the consent of the captains of the contesting teams.

RULE XI.

CHOICE OF INNINGS.

The choice of innings shall be decided upon by flipping a coin.

RULE XII.

GOOD AND BAD BALLS.

A ball, legally delivered by the pitcher, which passes over any part of the home plate, not lower than the batsman's knees nor higher than his shoulders, is a good ball. Any other ball delivered to the batsman is a bad ball, it being assumed that the batter is standing in an erect position.

RULE XIII.

BALKS.

A motion by the pitcher to deliver the ball, without his doing so, or holding the ball so long as to unnecessarily delay the game, constitutes a balk.

RULE XIV.

ILLEGAL BALLS.

Preliminary to pitching, the pitcher shall take his position facing the batsman, with both feet squarely on the ground and in front of the pitcher's plate, and in the act of delivering the ball to the bat shall keep one foot in contact with the pitcher's plate, as defined in Rule VI. He shall not raise either foot until in the act of delivering the ball to the bat, nor take more than one step in such delivery.

RULE XV.

DEAD BALLS.

Any pitched ball striking the batter is a dead ball, but does not entitle him to a base. If the batter intentionally gets in the way of or interferes with any legally delivered ball, a strike shall be called. If it should be the third strike, the batter is out, and no base can be run on that ball.

RULE XVI.

NOT IN PLAY.

In case of a foul strike, foul hit ball not legally caught out, dead ball, or base runner put out for being struck by a fair hit ball, the ball shall not be considered in play until it is in the hands of the pitcher standing in his box.

RULE XVII.

BLOCK BALLS.

A block ball is a batted or thrown ball that is stopped or handled by any person not engaged in the game.

(a) Whenever a block occurs, the umpire shall declare it; base runners shall not be allowed to run the bases, but must stop at the last base touched until the ball has been returned to the pitcher and the umpire calls "Play."

(b) Special ground rules may be made allowing a certain number of bases on a fair hit into the crowd (or a thrown ball) in which case the above sections are void.

RULE XVIII.

THE SCORING OF RUNS.

One run shall be scored every time a base runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, reaches the home plate before three men are put out. If the third man is forced out, or is put out before reaching legal base, a run shall not be scored.

NOTE—The game may be scored by points instead of runs, as follows: Whenever a player arrives safely on a base, one point for each base shall be scored for his side. If a player completes the circuit of the bases he shall score four points for his side. It would not make any difference if a man is left on base when three men are put out and his side is retired. Thus, supposing a runner is on second base, he would still score two points for his side. The side scoring the greater number of points shall be declared the winner.

RULE XIX.

FAIR AND FOUL BALLS.

(a) A batted ball which strikes inside or on the foul line is fair, the first point of contact with the ground, object or fielder deciding, regardless of where it afterwards rolls.

(b) A batted ball first striking outside the foul line shall be foul.

RULE XX.

STRIKES.

(a) A strike is a ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat; or a foul tip caught.

NOTE—A base runner may advance on a foul tip that is caught as he would on a regular strike where the ball did not touch the bat.

(b) A good ball, legally delivered by the pitcher, but not struck at by the batsman.

(c) A good ball, legally delivered by the pitcher and intentionally interfered with by the batter.

RULE XXI.

FOUL STRIKES.

A foul strike is a ball batted by the batsman when any part of his person is on the ground outside the lines of the batsman's position.

RULE XXII.

THE BATSMAN IS OUT.

(a) If he bats out of his turn and makes a fair hit before the error is discovered.

(b) If he fails to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for the batsman.

(c) If he makes a foul hit, other than a foul tip, and the ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground, provided it is not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket, or other part of his uniform, or hits some object other than a fielder, before being caught.

(d) If he makes a foul strike.

(e) If he attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball, or if he fouls the ball intentionally, evidently without effort to make a fair hit.

(f) If, while first base is occupied by the base runner, he has three strikes, except when two men are already out.

(g) As per Rule XV.

(h) If the batsman is hit by the ball on the third strike he shall be declared out.

NOTE—If the batter interferes with the catcher fielding his position, the base runner cannot advance on that play.

RULE XXIII.

BASE RUNNING.

The batsman becomes a base runner:

(a) Instantly after he makes a fair hit.

(b) Instantly after three balls have been called by the umpire.

(c) Instantly after three strikes.

(d) Instantly after the umpire declares an illegal delivery of the ball by the pitcher.

NOTE—A foul tip is a ball hit by the batsman that does not go higher than his head.

RULE XXIV.

REGULAR ORDER OF BASES.

Base runners must touch each base in regular order, i.e., either first, second, third and home plate, or third, second, first and home plate. The first batter to bat, when there is no base runner on base, has the option of running either to first or third base as preferred. The next batter must run the bases in the same order as the previous base runner if the latter is still on base. For example: the batter must run to third base after he hits the ball, or is entitled to a base, if the previous batter had gone to third base instead of first, and is still on base.

RULE XXV.

ENTITLED TO BASES.

The base runner is entitled, without being put out, to take one base in the following cases:

(a) If while he is batsman the umpire calls three balls. When bases are empty the runner must go to the base he starts for.

(b) If the umpire awards the succeeding batsman a base on three balls, or in case of an illegal delivery, and the base runner is thereby forced to vacate the base held by him. If when runner is on base and the batter starts for the wrong base he must return and touch home plate and proceed to the correct base.

(c) If the umpire calls a "balk" or an "illegal pitch."

(d) If a ball delivered by the pitcher passes the catcher, or is fumbled, only one base may be taken, provided the runner gains it, unless it is a third strike or third ball, when the runner is entitled to all the bases he can safely reach.

(e) If the pitcher does not give him time to return to his base.

(f) If, upon a fair hit, the ball touches the person or clothing of the umpire on fair grounds.

(g) If he is prevented from reaching a base by the obstruction of an adversary.

(h) If, while he is a batsman, the pitcher delivers an illegal ball.

(i) On a fair or foul fly ball that is caught the base runner may advance, providing he does not leave his base until after the ball is caught. (This does not exempt the runner from being put out in his efforts to reach a base.)

NOTE—Batsman is entitled to take legal base on an illegal pitch, but not on a "balk."

RULE XXVI.

WHEN TO START.

(a) A base runner must not leave his base while the pitcher standing in his box is holding the ball.

(b) A base runner must not leave his base on a pitched ball not hit until after the ball has reached, or passed, the catcher. He shall be called back for premature starting.

(c) Base runners must be on bases when the pitcher is ready to deliver the ball to the bat.

NOTE—Starting too soon does not exempt a runner from being put out on that particular play. The umpire must not make a decision in regard to a premature start until the base runner has reached the next base or is put out.

RULE XXVII.

RETURNING TO BASES.

The base runner shall return to his base, and shall be entitled to so return without being put out:

(a) If the umpire declares a foul hit which is not legally caught by the fielder.

(b) If the umpire declares a foul strike.

(c) If the umpire declares a dead ball.

(d) If the person or clothing of the umpire is hit by a ball thrown by the catcher to intercept a base runner.

(e) If he is called back by the umpire for starting too soon.

RULE XXVIII.

A BASE RUNNER IS OUT.

(a) If, having made a fair hit, while batsman, such fair hit ball be held by a fielder before touching the ground.

(b) If he intentionally kicks or interferes with a ball he has just batted.

(c) If the third strike be caught before touching the ground or any object.

(d) If, after three strikes or a fair hit, he is touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder before such base runner touches the legal base.

(e) If, after three strikes or a fair hit, the ball be securely held by a fielder while touching the legal base with any part of his person, before such base runner touches the legal base.

(f) If, in running from first to second base, from second to third base, or vice versa, he runs more than three feet from a direct line between such bases to avoid being touched by a ball

in the hands of a fielder; but in case a fielder be occupying a base runner's proper path, attempting to field a batted ball, the base runner shall run out of the path and shall not be declared out for so doing.

(g) If he fails to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, or if he in any way obstructs a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interferes with a thrown ball.

(h) If, at any time, while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless some part of his person is touching a base he is entitled to occupy, provided the ball is held by the fielder after touching him. But in running to the first legal base, he may overrun said base without being put out for being off said base, after first touching it, provided he returns at once and retouches the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If in overrunning the first legal base, he also attempts to run to second base, he shall forfeit such exemption from being put out.

(i) If when a fair or foul fly is legally caught, such ball is legally held by a fielder on a base occupied by the base runner when such ball was struck, or the base runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder, before he retouches said base after such fair or foul hit ball was so caught.

(j) If a fair hit ball strikes him before touching a fielder, except when a runner is holding a base he is legally entitled to, and in such case no base shall be run unless forced by the batsman becoming a base runner, and no run shall be scored.

(k) If he fails to touch the intervening base, or bases, in legal order. He may be put out at the base he fails to touch by a fielder holding the ball on said base, in the same manner as running to the legal base.

RULE XXIX.

TURN EITHER WAY.

In returning to first legal base, after overrunning, the base runner may turn either way.

RULE XXX.

COACHING.

The coaches are restricted to coaching base runners only, and are not allowed to address any remarks to any players except base runners, and then only in words of necessary direction.

RULE XXXI.

PITCHER MUST WAIT.

When a base runner is legally entitled to return to a base the pitcher shall wait a reasonable time for him to reach the base. Violation of this rule will entitle the base runner to another base.

RULE XXXII.

UMPIRES.

(a) The umpires are masters of the field from the beginning to the end of the game.

(b) The umpires shall compel the players to observe the provisions of all the playing rules.

(c) There shall be one or two umpires, who shall take suitable positions on the field for observing the plays which they are to judge.

(d) The umpires shall be sole judges of the play, and discussion will only be allowed on correct interpretation of the rules. All such discussions are restricted to the two captains.

(e) If two umpires, they shall change positions at the end of every full inning.

(f) In case an umpire for some reason cannot decide a play, he shall refer to his colleague. The umpires shall ask the captain of the home team whether there are any special ground rules to be enforced, and if there are, they shall see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules.

(g) The umpires must keep the contesting teams playing constantly from the commencement of the game to its termination, allowing such delays only as are rendered unavoidable by accident or injury. The umpires shall, until the completion of the game, require the players of each side to take their positions in

the field immediately after the third man is put out, and shall require the first batter of the opposite side to be in his position at the bat as soon as the fielders are in their places.

RULE XXXIII.

CALLING PLAY AND TIME.

(a) The umpire shall call "play" promptly at the hour designated by the home club, and on the call of "play" the game shall begin immediately. When he calls "time" play shall be suspended until he calls "play" again, and, during the interim, no player shall be put out, base run, or run or points scored. The umpire shall suspend play only for an accident to himself or a player (but in case of accident to a fielder "time" shall not be called until the ball is returned to the pitcher and is held by him standing in his box.

(b) "Time" must not be called for trivial causes. The practice of players suspending the game to discuss or contest a decision with either umpire is a gross violation of the rules, and the umpire shall not allow it.

(c) If a player wilfully disobeys the cautions of the umpire in regard to violations of the rules, he may, at the discretion of the umpires, be ordered out of the game and his place filled by a substitute.

RULE XXXIV.

SCORING.

In order to promote uniformity in scoring, the following suggestions and definitions are made for the benefit of the scorers:

SECTION 1. The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and position, shall be the number of times he has been at the bat during the game. No time at bat shall be scored if the batsman be given legal base on called balls or on an illegal delivery of the ball by the pitcher.

SEC. 2. In the second column shall be set down the number of hits made by each player.

A hit shall be scored in the following cases:

When the ball from the bat hits the ground within the foul lines and out of reach of the fielders.

When a hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a fielder in motion but such player cannot recover himself in time to handle the ball before the striker reaches first legal base.

When a ball is hit with such force to a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman.

When a base runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, the batsman shall be credited with a hit.

SEC. 3. In the third column shall be set down the number of runs made by each player during the game.

SEC. 4. In the fourth column shall be set down the number of opponents put out by each player. When a batsman is called out for a foul strike, or when he fails to bat in the proper order, the put-out shall be scored to the catcher. In all cases of out for interference or running out of line, the put-out shall be credited to the player who would have made the play, but for the action of the base runner or the batsman.

SEC. 5. The number of times the player assists shall be set down in the fifth column. An assist shall be given to each player who handles the ball in assisting the put-out or other play of the kind. An assist should be given the proper player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who would complete the play fails through no fault of the player assisting.

SEC. 6. An error shall be given in the sixth column for each misplay which allows the batsman or base runner to make one or more bases, when perfect play would have insured his being put out, except that "wild pitches," "bases on balls" or illegally pitched balls, all of which comprise battery errors, shall not be included in this column.

An error shall not be scored against a catcher for a wild throw to prevent a stolen base, unless the base runner advances an extra base because of the error.

No error shall be scored against a fielder who attempts to complete a double play, unless the throw is so wild that an additional base is gained.

SEC. 7. When game is scored by points, the number of points

scored by each player, instead of runs, shall be set down in the third column.

RULE XXXV.

SUMMARY.

- SECTION 1. The score made in each inning of the game.
- SEC. 2. The number of two-base hits made by each player.
- SEC. 3. The number of three-base hits made by each player.
- SEC. 4. The number of home runs made by each player.
- SEC. 5. The number of hits made off each pitcher.
- SEC. 6. The number of times the pitcher strikes out the opposing batsman.
- SEC. 7. The number of times the pitcher gives bases on balls.
- SEC. 8. The number of wild pitches charged to the pitcher.
- SEC. 9. The number of passed balls by each catcher.
- SEC. 10. The time of the game.
- SEC. 11. The names of the umpires.

PLAYGROUND BALL WEARING APPAREL

The wearing apparel for a Playground Ball player is practically the same as used by the average base ball player.

The suit consists of the regular base ball uniform: Shirts lettered with name of club, pants, cap, belt and stockings. Either a regular leather base ball shoe, fitted with steel spikes, or a canvas rubber-soled shoe is suitable.

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have been manufacturing base ball uniforms and shoes for the majority of the professional base ball clubs of the country for the past thirty years, and their goods possess all the advantages made possible by their accumulated experience during this period.

The flannel used in the uniforms is thoroughly shrunk; suits are scientifically cut, and have the correct base ball fit. The Spalding suits make a nobby appearance; are cut full and give most excellent service.

In buying equipment for Playground Ball, whether it be clothing or implements for the game, be sure to look for the Spalding Trade Mark as a guarantee of quality.

The No. 3 Club Special Base Ball Uniform consists of any style of cap not lettered; any style of shirt lettered with name of club; pants padded or plain; web or leather belt; plain or striped stockings. This suit is made up of a good quality of flannel in a variety of desirable patterns, and would make a very serviceable suit. Costs \$5.00 each when ordered with a team outfit.

The No. 4 Amateur Special Suit, which is made up in good quality of cloth, in a nice line of colors, makes a neat, serviceable suit. Can be furnished to clubs, when ordering a team outfit, at \$4.00 each.

The Spalding Junior No. 5 Uniform is made up of denim, which is extra durable. With this grade we furnish style No. 5 or No. 21 cap; any style of shirt lettered with name of club;

pants, padded or plain; web or leather belt; plain or striped stockings. Club price, \$3.00 per suit.

The No. 6 Youths' Suit, which is intended for boys' use, we make up only in gray color. Style No. 21 cap; buttoned front, full sleeve shirt, with one letter only sewed on chest; padded pants, web belt, plain or striped stockings. Club price, \$1.00 per suit.

The No. 35 Amateur Special Base Ball Shoe, made of good quality calfskin, hand sewed, is a serviceable and neat appearing shoe, \$3.50 per pair. The Spalding Junior No. 37 shoe is made up of a good quality of leather, fitted with heel and toe plates, at \$2.50 per pair.

The No. IH high cut, white canvas, rubber-soled Shoe would give very good satisfaction for playing Playground Ball, price \$1.75 per pair. The No. I, same quality of shoe, except low cut, \$1.50 per pair.

The No. M, high cut, black canvas, rubber-soled Shoe, price \$1.00 per pair. No. K, same grade, except low cut, 75 cents.

The National Amateur Playground Ball Association of the United States has adopted the Spalding Balls, No. 12PB and No. 14PB, as official. These balls are made with horse-hide cover, filled with the best quality of curled hair, and are specially wound, so that, while soft to the feel, they will continue to hold their shape after considerable use. The price of these balls is \$1.00 each.

The Spalding No. 0 Bat, made of second growth timber, wrapped handle, 50 cents each; the Spalding No. 2 Bat, 40 cents each; are specially adapted for Playground Ball use. Also, the No. 3 rubber Home Plate; price 75 cents.

The Spalding No. 1 Sheepskin Knee Protector is very essential for a Playground Ball player, especially for the infielders; price 75 cents per pair.

The No. 12PX Jersey, in a variety of colors, will make a serviceable and neat appearing garment to wear under the ball shirt; price \$2.75 each.

The No. 5 Bike Elastic Supporter, or the Morton Supporter, should be worn by all players.

OFFICIAL RULES FOR ALL ATHLETIC SPORTS

The following list contains the Group and the Number of the book of Spalding's Athletic Library in which the rules wanted are contained. See front pages of book for complete list of Spalding's Athletic Library.

EVENT.	Group	No.	EVENT,	Group	No.
All-Round Athletic Cham- pionship	12	182	U. S. Intercollegiate La- crosse League	11	305
A. A. U. Athletic Rules	12	311	Lawn Bowls	11	207
A. A. U. Boxing Rules	12	311	Lawn Games	11	188
A. A. U. Gymnastic Rules	12	311	Lawn Tennis	4	4
A. A. U. Water Polo Rules	12	311	Olympic Game Events—Mar- athon Race, Stone Throw- ing with Impetus, Spear Throwing, Hellenic Method of Throwing Discus, Dis- cus, Greek Style for Youths	12	55
A. A. U. Wrestling Rules	12	311	Pigeon Flying	12	55
Archery	11	248	Playground Ball	1	306
Badminton	11	188	Polc (Equestrian)	10	199
Base Ball	1	1	Polo, Water (A. A. U.)	12	311
Indoor	9	9	Potato Racing	12	311
Basket Ball, Official	7	7	Professional Racing, Shef- field Rules	12	55
Collegiate	7	312	Public Schools Athletic League Athletic Rules	12	313
Women's	7	318	Girls' Branch; including Rules for School Games	12	314
Basket Goal	6	188	Push Ball	11	170
Bowling	8	8	Push Ball, Water	12	55
Boxing—A. A. U., Marquis of Queensbury, London Prize Ring	14	162	Quoits	11	167
Canoeing	13	23	Racquets	11	194
Children's Games	11	189	Revolver Shooting	12	55
Court Tennis	11	194	Ring Hockey	6	180
Cricket	3	3	Roller Polo	10	10
Croquet	11	138	Roller Skating Rink	10	10
Curling	11	14	Roque	11	271
Dog Racing	12	55	Rowing	13	128
Fencing	14	165	Sack Racing	12	55
Foot Ball	2	2	Shuffleboard	12	55
Association (Soccer)	2	2 A	Skating	13	209
English Rugby	12	55	Snowshoeing	12	55
Rugby (Ontario R. F. U., Quebec R. F. U., Canadian I. C. F. B. U.)	2	303	Squash Racquets	11	194
Golf	5	5	Swimming	13	177
Golf-Croquet	6	188	Tether Tennis	11	188
Hand Ball	11	13	Three-Legged Race	12	55
Hand Polo	10	188	Volley Ball	6	188
Hand Tennis	11	194	Wall Scaling	12	55
Hitch and Kick	12	55	Water Polo (American)	12	311
Hockey	6	304	Water Polo (English)	12	55
Ice	6	6	Wicket Polo	10	188
Field	6	154	Wrestling	14	236
Garden	6	188	Y. M. C. A. All-Round Test	12	302
Lawn	6	188	Y. M. C. A. Athletic Rules	12	302
Parlor	6	188	Y. M. C. A. Hand Ball Rules	12	302
Ring	6	180	Y. M. C. A. Pentathlon Rules	12	302
Ontario Hockey Ass'n	6	256	Y. M. C. A. Volley Ball Rules	12	302
Indoor Base Ball	9	9			
Intercollegiate A. A. A. A.	12	307			
Interscholastic Athletic As- sociation (New York)	12	308			
Lacrosse	11	201			



Spalding "Playground" Balls



THE NATIONAL PLAYGROUND BALL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA has adopted the

SPALDING BALLS

No. 12PB and No. 14PB

as official. These are made with horse hide cover and are specially wound, so that, while soft to the feel, they will continue to hold their shape after considerable use.

12-inch "Official" Playground Ball

The 12-inch ball is used where there is a large playing space, and makes an ideal ball for general recreation purposes and for games at picnics, outings, etc., where the players, on account of lack of experience or practice, might not wish to use a hard ball. Guaranteed to last a game. No. 12PB. Each, \$1.00

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The 14-inch ball is used where the playing space is limited in size. As the ball cannot be batted very far, it is possible, by using the large size, to improvise ball grounds in a space that would be simply out of the question for the ordinary game. Guaranteed to last a game.

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 Same as No. 0, except handle and end not wrapped.

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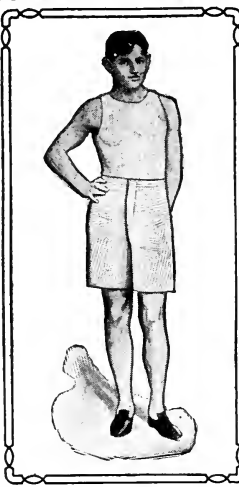
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No. 3B SUIT
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No. 2-0. This Running Shoe is made of the finest Kangaroo leather; extremely light and glove fitting. Best English steel spikes firmly riveted on. Per pair, \$6.00

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No. 111. Fine leather, rubber tipped sole, with spikes. Per pair, \$4.00



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Best Worsted, full fashioned, stock colors and sizes.

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Spalding Striped Sleeveless Shirts

Cut Worsted, with 4-inch stripe around chest, in following combinations of colors: Navy with White stripe; Black with Orange stripe; Maroon with White stripe; Red with Black stripe; Royal Blue with White stripe; Black with Red stripe.

No. 600S. Each, **\$1.50**

Sanitary Cotton, solid color body, with 4-inch stripe around chest, in same combinations of colors as No. 600S.

No. 6ES. Each, **75c.**



Spalding Shirts with Sash

Sanitary Cotton, sleeveless, solid color body with sash of different color. Same combinations of colors as No. 600S.

No. 6ED. Each, **75c.**



Spalding Quarter Sleeve Shirts

Best Worsted, full fashioned, stock colors and sizes.

No. 1F. Each, **\$3.00**

Cut Worsted, stock colors and sizes.

No. 601. Each, **\$1.50**

Sanitary Cotton, stock colors and sizes.

No. 6F. Each, **50c.**

Spalding Full Sleeve Shirts

Cotton, Flesh, White and Black.

No. 3D. Each, **\$1.00**

Spalding Knee Tights

Best Worsted, full fashioned, stock colors and sizes.

No. 1B. Pair, **\$3.00**

Cut Worsted, stock colors and sizes.

No. 604. Pair, **\$1.50**

Sanitary Cotton, stock colors and sizes.

No. 4B. Pair, **50c.**

Spalding Running Pants

No. 1. White or Black Sateen, fly front, lace back.

Pair, **\$1.25**

No. 2. White or Black Sateen, fly front, lace back. Pair, **\$1.00**

No. 3. White or Black Silesia, fly front, lace back. Pair, **75c.**

No. 4. White, Black or Gray Silesia, fly front, lace back.

Per pair, **50c.**

Silk Ribbon Stripes down sides of any of these running pants **25c.** per pair extra.

Silk Ribbon Stripe around waist on any of these running pants **25c.** per pair extra.

Spalding Full Length Tights

No. 1A. Best Worsted, full fashioned, stock colors and sizes. Pair, **\$4.00**

No. 605. Cut Worsted, stock colors and sizes. Pair, **\$2.00**

No. 3A. Sanitary Cotton, full quality. White, Black and Flesh.

Per pair, **\$1.00**



Spalding Worsted Trunks

No. 1. Best Worsted, Black, Maroon and Navy. Per pair, **\$2.00**

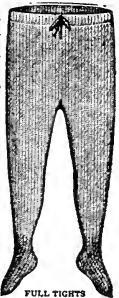
No. 2. Cut Worsted, Navy and Black.

Special colors to order. Pair, **\$1.00**

Spalding Velvet Trunks

No. 3. Fine Velvet. Black, Navy, Royal Blue, Maroon. Special colors to order. Per pair, **\$1.00**

No. 4. Sateen, Black, White. **50c.**



Communications addressed to

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

in any of the following cities will receive attention

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Buffalo
Pittsburg

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Philadelphia
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Washington
Atlanta
New Orleans

London
England

Edinburgh
Scotland

Montreal
Canada

Chicago
Cincinnati
Cleveland

St. Louis
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Denver

San Francisco
Kansas City
Minneapolis
Seattle

For street numbers see inside front cover of this book

Prices in effect January 5, 1909. Subject to change without notice.

THE following index from Spalding's latest Catalogues will give an idea of the great variety of Athletic Goods manufactured by A. G. Spalding & Bros.

<p>Ankle Brace, Skate Archery Ash Bars Athletic Library Attachments, Chest Weight Bags, Bathing Suit Bags, Caddy Bags, Cricket Bags, Uniform Balls, Base Balls, Basket Ball Cleaner, Golf Balls, Cricket Balls, Golf Balls, Playground Balls, Squash Balls, Tennis Bandages, Elastic Bar Bells Bar Stalls Bars, Parallel Bases, Base Ball Bases, Indoor Basket Ball Wear Bathing Suits Bats, Base Ball Bats, Cricket Bats, Indoor Batting Cage, Base Ball Belts Bladders, Basket Ball Bladders, Foot Ball Bladders, Striking Bags Blades, Fencing Blouses, Umpire Boxing Gloves Caddy Badges Caps, Base Ball Caps, University Caps, Skull Center Forks, Iron Center Straps, Canvas Chest Weights Coats, Base Ball Collars, Swimming Combination Uniforms Corks, Running Cricket Goods Croquet Goods Cross Bars Discus, Olympic Discs, Marking Discs, Rubber Golf Disks, Striking Bag Dumb Bells Emblems Equestrian Polo Exerciser, Home Exhibition Clubs Fencing Sticks Field Hockey Finger Protection Flags, College Flags, Marking Foils, Fencing Foot Balls, Association Foot Balls, Rugby Foot Ball Goal Nets Foot Ball Timer Foul Flags</p>	<p>Gloves, Base Ball Gloves, Cricket Gloves, Fencing Gloves, Golf Gloves, Handball Gloves, Hockey Glove Softener Goals, Basket Ball Goal Cage, Polo Goals, Foot Ball Goals, Hockey Golf Clubs Golf Counters Gollette Grips, Athletic Grips, Golf Guy Ropes and Pegs Gymnasium, Home Gymnasium Board, Home Hammers, Athletic Handballs Handle Cover, Rubber Hangers for Indian Clubs Hats, University Head Harness Health Pull Hob Nails Hockey Sticks Hole Cutter, Golf Hole Kim, Golf Horizontal Bars Hurdles, Safety Indoor Base Ball Indian Clubs Inflators, Foot Ball Inflators, Striking Bag Jackets, Fencing Jackets, Foot Ball Jackets, Swimming Jerseys Knee Protectors Knickerbockers, Foot Ball Lace, Foot Ball Lanes for Sprints Lawn Bowls Leg Guards, Cricket Leg Guards, Foot Ball Leg Guards, Hockey Leg Guards, Polo Letters, Embroidered Letters, Woven Lockers, Durand-Steel Mallet, Cricket Markers, Tennis Masks, Base Ball Masks, Fencing Masks, Nose Masseur, Abdominal Mattresses Medicine Balls Megaphones Mitts, Base Ball Mitts, Handball Mitts, Striking Bag Moccasins Mouthpiece, Foot Ball Needle, Lacing Nets, Tennis Net, Volley Ball Numbers, Competitors</p>	<p>Pad, Chamois, Fencing Pads, Foot Ball Paint, Golf Pants, Base Ball Pants, Basket Ball Pants, Boys' Knee Pants, Foot Ball Pants, Hockey Pants, Roller Polo Pants, Running Pistol, Starter's Plastrons, Fencing Plates, Base Ball Shoe Plates, Home Plates, Marking Plates, Pitchers' Box Plates, Teeing Platforms, Striking Bag Poles, Ski Poles, Vaulting Polo, Roller, Goods Protector, Abdomen Protector, Elbow Protector, Polo Protection for Running Shoes Pucks, Hockey Push Ball Pushers, Chamois Puttees, Golf Quantity Prices Quoits Racket Covers Rackets, Lawn Tennis Racket Presses Rackets Restrung Rapiers Reels for Tennis Posts Relerees' Horns Referees' Whistle Rings, Exercising Rings, Swinging Rowing Machines Roque Scabbards for Skates Score Board, Golf Score Books, Base Ball Score Books, Basket Ball Score Books, Cricket Score Books, Golf Score Books, Tennis Scoring Tablets, Base Ball Seven-Foot Circle Shin Guards, Association Shin Guards, Rugby Shin Guards, Hockey Shin Guards, Polo Shirts, Base Ball Shirts, Basket Ball Shirts, Sleeveless Shoes, Base Ball Shoes, Basket Ball Shoes, Bowling Shoes, Cross Country Shoes, Cricket Shoes, Fencing Shoes, Foot Ball, Association Shoes, Foot Ball, Rugby Shoes, Golf Shoes, Gymnasium Shoes, Jumping Shoes, Running</p>	<p>Shoes, Skating Shoes, Squash Shoes, Tennis Shot, Indoor Shot, Massage Skate Bags Skates, Hockey Skate Holders Skates, Ice Skates, Racing Skates, Rink, Ice Skate Rollers Skates, Roller Skates, Tubular Skate Straps Skis Sleeve Bands, College Slippers, Bathing Snow Shoes Squash Goods Standards, Vaulting Standards, Volley Ball Starters' Pistol Steel Cable Sticks, Polo Stockings Stop Boards Striking Bags Studs, Golf Stumps and Bails Suits, Union, Foot Ball Supporters Supporters, Ankle Supporters, Wrist Suspensories Sweaters Swimming Suits Swivel Striking Bags Swords, Fencing Swords, Duelling Tackling Machine Take off Board Tapes, Adhesive Tapes, Marking Tapes, Measuring Tees, Golf Tennis Posts Tether Tennis Tights Toboggans Toboggan Cushions Toboggan Toe Caps Toe Boards Toques Trapeze, Adjustable Trapeze, Single Trousers, Y. M. C. A. Trunks, Bathing Trunks, Velvet Trunks, Worsted Umpire Indicator Uniforms, Base Ball Varnish for Gut Volley Balls Water Polo Ball Wands, Calisthenic Watches, Stop Water Wings Weights, 56-lb. Whistles, Referees' Whitely Exerciser Wrist Machine</p>
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THE SPALDING TRADE-MARK



PROTECTS
THE
CONSUMER

AND

PREVENTS
FRAUDULENT
SUBSTITUTION



The Nondescript Manufacturer says to the Dealer:

"Why pay 15 to 20 per cent. more for Spalding Trade Marked Athletic Goods, when I am prepared to furnish you 'Just as good' articles for so much less price?"



The Substitute Dealer says to the Consumer:

"We are just out of the Spalding article asked for, but here is something 'Just as good' at 25 per cent. less price."

Spalding Cautions the Consumer

Do make proper allowances for these "JUST AS GOOD" manufacturers' and substitute-dealers' statements, but see to it that the Spalding Trade-Mark is on, or attached, to each Spalding Athletic article, for without this Trade-Mark they are not genuine Spalding Goods.

We are prompted to issue this Caution to users of Spalding's Athletic Goods, for the reason that many defective articles made and sold by these "Just as Good" manufacturers and dealers are returned to us as defective and unsatisfactory, and which the consumer, who has been thus deceived, has asked us to repair or replace under our broad Guarantee, which reads as follows:

We Guarantee to each purchaser of an article bearing the Spalding Trade-Mark that such article will give satisfaction and a reasonable amount of service, when used for the purpose for which it was intended and under ordinary conditions and fair treatment.

We Agree to repair or replace free of charge any such article which proves defective in material or workmanship: PROVIDED such defective article is returned to us, transportation prepaid, during the season in which it was purchased, accompanied by the name, address and a letter from the user explaining the claim.

A.G. Spalding & Bros

Beware of the "Just as Good" manufacturer, who makes "appearance" first and "Quality" secondary, in order to deceive the dealer; and beware of the substitute-dealer, who completes the fraud by offering the consumer the "Just as Good" article when Spalding's Goods are asked for.

THE SPALDING TRADE-MARK



PROTECTS
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Standard Quality

An article that is universally given the appellation "**Standard**" is thereby conceded to be the Criterion, to which are compared all other things of a similar nature. For instance, the Gold Dollar of the United States is the Standard unit of currency, because it must legally contain a specific proportion of pure gold, and the fact of its being Genuine is **guaranteed** by the Government Stamp thereon. As a protection to the users of this currency against counterfeiting and other tricks, considerable money is expended in maintaining a Secret Service Bureau of Experts. Under the law, citizen manufacturers must depend to a great extent upon Trade-Marks and similar devices to protect themselves against counterfeit products—without the aid of "Government Detectives" or "Public Opinion" to assist them.

Consequently the "Consumer's Protection" against misrepresentation and "inferior quality" rests entirely upon the integrity and responsibility of the "Manufacturer."

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have, by their rigorous attention to "Quality," for thirty-three years, caused their Trade-Mark to become known throughout the world as a Guarantee of Quality as dependable in their field; as the U. S. Currency is in its field.

The necessity of upholding the guarantee of the Spalding Trade-Mark and maintaining the Standard Quality of their Athletic Goods, is, therefore, as obvious as is the necessity of the Government in maintaining a Standard Currency.

Thus each consumer is not only insuring himself but also protecting other consumers when he assists a Reliable Manufacturer in upholding his Trade-Mark and all that it stands for. Therefore, we urge all users of our Athletic Goods to assist us in maintaining the Spalding Standard of Excellence, by insisting that our Trade-Mark be plainly stamped on all athletic goods which they buy, because without this precaution our best efforts towards maintaining Standard Quality and preventing fraudulent substitution will be ineffectual.

Manufacturers of Standard Articles invariably suffer the reputation of being high-priced, and this sentiment is fostered and emphasized by makers of "inferior goods," with whom low prices are the main consideration.

A manufacturer of recognized Standard Goods, with a reputation to uphold and a guarantee to protect, must necessarily have higher prices than a manufacturer of cheap goods, whose idea of and basis of a claim for Standard Quality depends principally upon the eloquence of the salesman.

We know from experience that there is no quicksand more unstable than poverty in quality—and we avoid this quicksand by Standard Quality.



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SEATTLE

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ST. PAUL

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MONTREAL, CANADA

*Factories owned and operated by A.G. Spalding & Bros. and where all of Spalding's
Trade Marked Athletic Goods are made are located in the following cities*

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CHICOPEE, MASS.

BROOKLYN

BOSTON

PHILADELPHIA

LONDON, ENG.